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The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th Aug.
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	20th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7568	E. H. Gerdon	27th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th "
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	17th "
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
*M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	8th "
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th "
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th "

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The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th July, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Sept. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	16th Aug. 1898.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,255	6th Sept. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE,

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 930	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 925

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TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,035	21st Aug.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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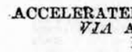
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 26th, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
D. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	16th Aug. 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

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Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th August, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 11th August, calling at Karrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 10th August, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 26th Aug., calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 26th Aug., calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 18th August, 1898.

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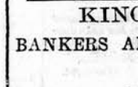

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TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

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SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Fiandin	25th Oct. 1898.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,255	X	25th Aug.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Finest Irish, from 10 to 14lbs.	1 0
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The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8	do.
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NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, that day being a HOLIDAY, under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 19th August, 1898, for the following BUILDINGS in connection with the construction of the Body Guard Lines at Chowpati, viz :—

			Rs.
1 Quarters for Sowars, approximate value is			19,000
2 Stable for Horses	do	do	13,000
3 Cooking Sheds (3 blocks)	do	do	4,000
4 Bathing Platforms (2 blocks)	do	do	1,400
6 General Latrines	do	do	2,900
6 Quarters for School Master	do	do	7,300
7 Quarters for two Native Officers	do	do	4,200
8 Quarters for Syces	do	do	7,200
9 Riding School	do	do	3,600
10 Enclosing Railing	do	do	5,400
11 Retaining wall, Levelling, &c	do	do	2,100

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

K. G. DESAI, L.C.E.,
Executive Engr., Presidency.

Bombay, 6th August, 1898.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

IMPORT the BEST and FRESHEST STORES and GUARANTEE EVERY ARTICLE SOLD. QUARTERLY PRICE LISTS FREE.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Upper Hall of the Institute on THURSDAY, the 11th August, 1898, at 5-45 P.M., instead of TUESDAY, the 9th idem, as previously notified.

A full attendance is requested.

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 4th August, 1898.

BURMA RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED a CARRIAGE and WAGON FOREMAN. Must have been trained in Europe or America and Assistant Carriage and Wagon Foreman's post in India, and be about 30 to 35 years of age. Initial salary Rs. 300 a month.

Applications with Copies of Testimonials to be addressed to the Undersigned.

C. E. OARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent,
Burma Railways Co., Insein, Lower Burma.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June, 1898, at the rate of Rupees (70) Seventy per whole and Rupees (35) Thirty-five per Half-share, will, on production of Share Certificates, be paid at the Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1898, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 11th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, 11th August, to Monday, the 22nd August, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents, the Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ld.

Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 5th August, 1898.

P. S.—The present Share Certificates will be exchanged for new ones. Two-half shares can be exchanged for one whole Share.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	23	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ,

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.

No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN." a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FRENCH CLASS, at the John Connon School. Mondays and Fridays, 5-15 p.m. Suitable for Matriculation Students. Address "B. B." care of this paper.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

"SANTALINE."—A Scientific preparation of Indian Herbs and Pure Oil of Sandalwood. This always succeeds well, after the failure of Matico, Cubeb, and other such Remedies.—D. FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists, 30, Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED, a competent and experienced WEAVING MASTER, who is also a finisher and well-versed in calendaring. Good salary. Apply to "A. B.," care of this paper, with copies of testimonials.

LARGE and SMALL OFFICES, in Elphinstone Circle, First Floor, to LET CHEAP.

SOFT-FRONTED SHIRTS.—Blues, White, and Pink, Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24.—ASQUITH and LORD, Shirt Specialists, Apollo Street.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PIANOS !! PIANOS !!! From Rs. 150 to Rs. 500. Excellent condition. Very Sweet-toned. Can also be exchanged.—PLANOFORTE DEPOT., OPP. Charni Rd. Station, Queen's Rd.

RECEIVED Amerette Hand Organs with 6 Tunes and Case Rs. 60. Extra Tunes Rs. 10 per dozen.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PLATED VASES.—Suitable as Wedding or Birthday PRESENT, at 25 per cent. Discount to Clear Stock. Great Bargains in Useful and Fancy Goods. at SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

FOR SALE.—A Handsome, Handmade, ENGLISH BRACKET CLOCK, by JAMES McCABE, London, Strikes Hours and Plays a Selection of Seven Tunes. Suitable for Rajahs and Native Noblemen. For particulars apply to LATHAM and Co., Bombay and Karachi.

RAIN and CLOUDS do not interfere with our STUDIO PORTRAITURE. Best results produced in Cloudy Weather.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwala's and Co.'s Cholera! is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Lines in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co,, of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs.4-12-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 ; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.—Every requisite for COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHING. Designs prepared and Estimates free.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

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TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MESSRS. CAVANAGH & MARTIN, the well-known Australian Horse Importers, will ARRIVE with a BATCH of WALERS on or about the 12th inst.

The Lot which consists of CHARGERS, HUNTERS, HACKS & PONIES will be stabled in our BYCULLA STABLES, 223, Bellasis Road, where inspection is invited.

R. SCOTT & Co., H.R.C.V.S.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

BURMA RAILWAYS COY., LTD.

SALE OF OLD STEEL TIRES.

THE Agent of the Burma Railwys Company invites Tenders for the PURCHASE of 537 OLD TIRES of best TIRE STEEL, chiefly by the following makers :—

Brown Bailey and Dixon, Sheffield.
J. Brown, Sheffield.
Taylors, Leeds.
Vicker and Co., Sheffield.
Patent Shafts and Axletree Co., Wednesbury.

The weight of these tires is about 40 tons and are available at the Company's Depot at Rangoon. Delivery to be taken within one month from date of purchase.

Sealed Tenders will be received up to noon of WEDNESDAY, the 31st August, 1898, and must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount of the Tender, which will be returned to the unsuccessful Tenderers, and will be forfeited in the event of a successful Tenderer declining to complete the purchase after his office has been accepted.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept to highest or any Tender.

By Order,
L. DESMAZURES,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Rangoon, 28th July, 1898.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS PURMANAND COOVRJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Inhabitant, late Muccadum of Messrs. Sassoon David and Co., Agents of the Standard and the David Mills, died in Bombay, on the 18th December, 1897, leaving considerable moveable property consisting among other things of what is more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written AND WHEREAS from certain information received by HUNSRAJ PURMANAND the eldest son of the deceased, it appears that certain persons having conspired together have dishonestly misappropriated to their use or to the use of some or each of them and in furtherance of that purpose fraudulently transferred or caused to be transferred the valuable securities which formed part thereof into their own names or in the names of other persons and these transferees in furtherance of such fraud have sold and transferred the same to third parties with or without consideration AND WHEREAS criminal proceedings in respect of such theft, dishonest misappropriation, fraudulent transfers and converting to their own use the property of the said deceased are now pending in respect of a part of such property in the Court of one of the Presidency Magistrates at Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public :—

1. That the said Hunsraj Purmanand for himself and his minor brothers who are the lawful heirs of the deceased Purmanand claims the whole of the said property as belonging to the estate of the deceased Purmanand against all the present holders or possessors thereof bona fide or otherwise.

2. That such holders or possessors of such of the property as purport to be transferred after the 18th December 1897 by the said deceased Purmanand Cooverji are hereby required to communicate immediately with the undersigned stating what property they have in their possession, power or control, how and when they came to possess it, and for what consideration and from whom it came into their hands.

3. That if any person or persons shall transfer, sell, assign or purchase, receive or part or in any way deal with the said property or any part thereof he will do so at his own risk and will be responsible for the consequences.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, CAMA, & HORMASJEE,
Attorneys for Hunsraj Purmanand.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1898.

SCHEDULE HERE IN ABOVE REFERRED TO.

GOVERNMENT LOAN NOTES OF 3½ Per Cent.

One Note of Rs. 5,000 of 1842-43, bearing No. 5417.
Nine Notes of Rs. 1,000 each of the following numbers and years :—
Three of 1842-43 bearing Numbers 5416, 5418 and 5419.
One of 1854-55 bearing Number 5357.
Three of 1865 bearing Numbers 14701, 14705 and 14706.
Two of 1879 bearing Numbers 1203 and 1322.
One Note No. 14703 of 1865 of Rs. 500.

SHARES IN JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Five Shares in the New Berar Company, Limited, bearing Nos. 289, 234, 218, 138 and 23, the five two being of first issue and the last three being of second issue.

One Share in the Albert Press Company, Limited, No. 95.

Four Shares in the New Mofussil Company, Limited, bearing Nos. 1492, 543, 1007 and 1548.

DEBENTURES.

Five Debentures Nos. 81, 82, 83, 117 and 115, in the Standard Mills Company, Limited.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE Commissioners of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council given under Section 101 of Act II (B.C.) of 1888, to OPEN a DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 30,00,000 (thirty lakhs) on the security of the Rates, Taxes and Dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.

2. The Debentures will have a currency of (19) nineteen years from the 1st December, 1898, and will bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st June and the 1st December of each year.

3. The Form of the Debentures will be that given in the Twelfth Schedule of Act II (B.C.) of 1888.

4. No Debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for multiples of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above loan of Rs. 30,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock P.M., on Monday, the 29th August, 1898.

6. Each Tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed—"Tender for Municipal Loan of 1898-99."

7. Each Tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit in Government promissory notes, Calcutta Municipal debentures, currency-notes or cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a Tender is accepted, the earnest deposit, when made in currency notes or cheques, will be held as a payment on part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 1-2 per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed, but no debenture will issue for the amount of the earnest deposit so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid, but debentures may be issued for each instalment paid in full, the earnest deposit not being included in any but the last instalment.

9. The earnest deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, or the full amount alloted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the earnest deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas, but not in any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna. A tender in which the rate is not specified in rupees, or rupees and annas, will be rejected as null and void.

11. The whole amount of such allotment will be divided into four equal instalments as follows, payable into the Bank of Bengal :—

Instalment I.	As near as possible to		25% payable on 17th Sept., 1898.
Do.	II.	do.	25% payable on 3rd Oct., 1898.
Do.	III.	do.	25% payable on 31st Oct., 1898.
Do.	IV.	do.	25% payable on 30th Nov., 1898.

(including earnest deposit if in currency-note or cheque.)

N.B.—The words "as near as possible" are used in this paragraph for the purpose of making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100 for debentures in excess of Rs. 500.

12. Parties, whose Tenders are accepted, will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 30th November, 1898.

14. In the case of two or more Tenders at the same lowest rate accepted, a pro rata allotment will be made, but no such allotment will be issued if the amount thus allotable on any Tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, Tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners, at 2-30 P.M., on Monday, 29th August, 1898, at the Municipal Office.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office, Calcutta, 28th July, 1898.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I ..... hereby Tender for Rs. ..... of the Municipal four-and-a-half (4½) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1898-99, and agree to pay for the same at the rate of Rupees ..... annas ..... for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me, subject to the conditions stated in the notification.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-notes, or a Cheque for Rs. ..... as earnest deposit.

Dated (Signed)

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1898.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of TWELVE LAKHS RUPEES (Rs. 12,00,000).

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required ; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount Tendered to be deposited on application.

And the balance on or before SATURDAY, 8th October, 1898, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. [gun-fire], on Monday, 12th September, 1898, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 26th July, 1898.

DEBENTURE LOAN 1898.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.....
hereby tender for Rupees.....of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees..... Annas.....for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees.....and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 8th October 1898.

I require the amount in.....Debentures of Rupees .....each.

(Signature) .....

(Address) .....

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma ; immediate relief ; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

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SINGAPORE ..... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends raised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. RARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

C. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND	..... £230,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	.....£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	.....	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL	.....	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	.....	„ 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobo, London, Lyons. New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON. THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Hornby Road.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REDD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurraonee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER :

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 1 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum ; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

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AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 9 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

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FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

CHIEF OFFICE:
ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,
LONDON, E. C.

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CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.
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LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.
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The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £8-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

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Acting Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810

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51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

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Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

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Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
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(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

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Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

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From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

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By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

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From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
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OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 3-35m., 3-14a. Low water, 8-53m., 9-37a.
Arrival of H. E. Lord Sandhurst, 7-30 p. m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

A MISSING INSANE MAN.—Heeree, a woman, residing at Haines' Road, reported to the police on Friday evening that her husband Geega Aboo, aged forty years, who has been deranged in his mind, left home on the 29th ultimo and has not since been heard of.

GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.—The following will represent the Bombay Gymkhana vs. the Poona Gymkhana this evening, to commence 5-30 punctually. Full back Vining, 3-4 backs, Fischer, Vines, Thornton, Tosh, 1-2 backs, Williamson, Scott; Forwards, Moore, Christie, Economo, Edie, Hart, Murray, Huddleston, Turner.

INJURY TO A MILL-HAND.—Mariam, a Mahomedan woman, aged thirty-five years, residing at Ripon Road and employed in Motabhoy Allbhoy's Factory on Moreland Road, was on Friday afternoon engaged in cleaning cotton, when a roller accidentally fell on her right leg, causing a fracture of the bone; she was removed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

BURGLARY AT HAINES ROAD.—Thakersey, Asaw, a Marwaree having his shop on the ground-floor of a house at Haines Road and residing in a room on the first floor of the same house, reported to the police on Friday morning that some time during the previous night his shop was broken into, some iron bars were removed, and the latch of a window at the rear of the premises was raised. Gold and silver ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 190-14 were stolen from a locked box, the lock of which was opened apparently by means of a duplicate key.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Writing on Thursday our correspondent says:—Narel Purnema fair was held here yesterday. Early in the morning Hindoos of all classes were seen wending their way towards the sea shore to perform their ablutions. The roads were densely packed towards evening, when the Sowari preceded by elephants reached the Khar Gate. The Thacore Saheb was seated on one of the richly caparisoned elephants, and was followed by a stream of carriages about half a mile in length, containing the State officials. The Memons who had made an effective display of toys did a lucrative business, as also did the confectioners.

SUICIDE OF A MAN OF UNSOUND MIND.—The dead body of a Hindoo was found floating on the surface of the water in the sea off the Ballard Pier, on Friday last, by Mr. S. F. Mellings of the Pilot service, who informed the Harbour Police, and the latter had the body towed to Bori Bunder, where it was brought ashore. On the information being circulated throughout the town, a man came forward and identified the body as that of his brother Vithoo Baloo, aged forty years, who had been residing with him at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon. It was then ascertained that deceased, who was formerly a labourer, recently exhibited symptoms of insanity and did no work. He was found missing from home on Thursday afternoon, and though a search was made for him by his brother, his whereabout, could not be ascertained until the afternoon of the following day, when he proceeded to Bori Bunder and saw his dead body. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday on view of the body of the deceased at Bori Bunder, when the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ASKING A POLICE RAMOSI TO SEND A BOGUS TELEGRAM.—Kalidin Shivbux and Babu Gayadin, the two Purdesees who had absconded from Bombay after committing the theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 593, belonging to Mohanlal Maharaj, in the beginning of last month, were arrested by the District Police at Jatni Puri and brought down to Bombay on Friday afternoon, in police custody. It appears that the accused absconded from Bombay on the 5th ultimo to Jatri Puri, where they were detained in the Segregation Camp. They were found in possession of gold and silver ornaments, which excited the suspicion of the police authorities there. After making necessary inquiries the District Magistrate telegraphed to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, informing him that two men from Bombay, with valuable property in their possession had arrived, and asking whether they were wanted in Bombay. The Commissioner wired in reply asking that they should be sent to Bombay, as it was believed they were implicated in some theft here. While the two accused were in police custody at Jatri Puri they secretly wrote to a police ramosee, Sewhanak Ramsarob, doing duty in D. Division, asking him to telegraph at once to the police authorities at Jatri Pari, informing them that the property belonged to the fathers of the two accused. The police ramosee immediately reported the occurrence to Inspector Good and handed the letter to him on the 21st ultimo. The accused arrived in Bombay on Friday in police custody with the property. From inquiries made here by the police, it was ascertained that complainant Mohanlal Maharaj arrived in Bombay from up-country during the latter part of the month of June and put up at the house of the first accused Kalidin at Kandawady. A day previous to complainant leaving Bombay, the two accused managed to steal ornaments of the value of Rs. 593 from a box in his room. Complainant, on discovering the loss, reported the matter to the police, but without waiting for the result of the inquiries left Bombay, followed shortly after by the accused. At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, the two accused were placed by Inspector Good before Mr. E. Wilkin, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of theft of the ornaments. After the evidence was recorded, Mr. Good produced the statements made by the accused before the District Police admitting their guilt. His Worship refused to admit the statements unless they were produced by the police before whom they had been made. The case was then remanded.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 8.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

257-93—Maganlal and R—Manekchand Kapurchand vs Rachappa Virappa Karajgy and others—Dikshit and D and K J Mantri

652-97—Shamrao P—Bai Jadaw and another vs Hargovandas Pranjeovandas and others—Ardesir H and D

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Commercial Causes.

137-81—Crawford B and Co—The Steam Ship Kasala Co Ld vs Steam Dewcurn Nanjee—Roughton and B

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the English Press and M Co Limited and Reduced—Wadia and G—The English Press and M Co Limited, Petitioners.

208-95—Roughton and B—The Fabrish Senitede Biachi Coloni vs Jugmohundas Vundrawandas and others—Little and Co

Testamentary Suits.

13-95—Pestonji R and K, and Bhaishanker and K—Hajrabai widow and others vs Tyab Hajee Essa—Framjee M and M

2-96—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshanker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Atumram—M N Sacklatwalla

22-97—Matubai and J—Bhowanishanker Ruttonji and others vs Ramdas Thackersey and others—Payne G and S

Postponed Long Causes.

273-97—Captain and V—Sittaram Sowba and another vs The Hindoostan Spg and Wvg Mills Co Ld—Dikshit and D

639-97—Ardesir H and D—Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy Pagdiwalla vs The Societe Generale Mercantile of Paris and another—Craigie L and O

Before the Hon Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

539-96—Payne G and S—Natha Kerra vs Dhunbaijee and others—Wadia and G

For Consent Decree.

589-97—Smetham B and N—Rustomjee Jeewanjee Gorkhadas vs Harry Renwood Bragg and another—Crawford B and Co, and Captain and V

Undefended New Long Cause.

250-98—Little and Co—Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rahiman vs Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

247-98—Crawford B and Co—Ellen Atkins vs Edward C C Brien—Metham B and Noble.

123-97—Payne G and S—Virram Pisi and another vs The Hon Fazulbhoy Visram and another—Brown and M.

662-97—Sorabjee and J—Parvatibai vs Ramchandra Chimnajee Doongra Jehangir and S.

574-97—Jehangir and S—Raja Lukhma and others vs Bhai Baboojee—Payne G and S

320-96—Payne G and S—Oomer Jamal Vayani vs Ahmedalli Tajbhoy and others—Little and Co

Defended New Long Causes.

205-98—Thakurdas D C and H—Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others vs Shripad Harishavday—Captain and V

208-98—Wadia and G—Damoder Soonderdas and another vs Kaikhosroo Burjorjee Choksey—K D Shoroff

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 2nd August, 1898:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1898-99	16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 30th July 1898	6,666,700
Balance to be remitted from 31st July 1898 to 31st March 1899	9,333,300

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d, per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53., Farringdon Road London.

THE BAZAAR AT THE FRERE FLETCHER SCHOOL.

THE musical part of Friday's proceedings at the Frere Fletcher School already briefly reported was started by a pleasing pianoforte duet by the Misses Ward, played with care and spirit. This was followed by the song "Star of Bethlehem" by Miss Hardinge. Mr. F. S. Punnett then gave biro Pinsuti's song "Heaven and Earth." One of the gems of the evening followed in a pianoforte solo by the talented Miss Douce played with her usual skill. Mr. A. Pell's bass voice was next heard to advantage in Gounod's "Nazareth" accompanied by Mr. Seymour Dove. Madame Lily Howard then gave "The Promise of Life" by bowen, her beatiful clear voice filling the room and receiving hearty applause. Mrs. Seymour Dove next appeared and played a bright Mandoline Solo. Mr. H. O. Coates' rendering of "Calvary" in his clear tenor was much appreciated, as also his song the "Gate of Heaven," later in the evening. Miss A Humphrey sang sweetly "O Maris Stella," Capt. Matthews accompanying her with a violin obligato. The latter afterwards gave one of Mendelssohn's Lieder Ohne Worte on the violin. Madame Lily Howard then favoured those present by giviving Stephen Adam's beautiful song "The Holy City" and was again much applauded. Mr. Dunford's "Dream of Heaven" brought a very pleasant evening to a close. Mr. Seymour Dove very kindly presided at the piano most of the evening. Saturday's concert was commenced with Tito Mattei's song "Oh! Oh! hear the wild wind "blow" by Mr. T.S. Punnett, Capt Matthews following with a violin solo "Easter Lillies" accompanied by Mr. Seymour Dove. Miss E. Jones sang the song "Children's Voices," with full chorus by the children of the Frere Fletcher School. Madame Lily Howard gave Frederick Bevans, "The Flight of Ages," and the Maetoso ending brought out her beautiful voice to advantage, her other song Tito Mattei's "Dear Heart" was also well received. Mr. A. Pell's song "The Admiral's Broom" by Bevan was well chosen and sung. Mr. Ben de Frecie's comic songs "Ada's Serenade" and "Love's Garden" caused great merriment, as also his recitation "The Magistrate's Court." Miss A. Humphrey again sang "O Maris Stella and Mr. Dunford gave "The Bandohero" a descriptive song of a party of ladies being held up by banditti. Mr. F. S. Punnett brought the musical part of the evening to a close with Roeckel's dashing song "The Storm Fiend." Mrs. Seymour Dove very kindly presided at the piano, and thanks are due to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Ld., for the loan of the grand piano.

Proceeding to a description of the Bazaar itself, the Frere Fletcher School, for the loan of which and for many kind offices connected with the Bazaar besides, the warmest thanks are due to Miss Franklin, who was bright with an array of several tastefully arranged stalls, the room being decorated with bunting, &c., kindly lent by Mr. Dean. The stalls were furnished with a variety of useful and pretty articles, chiefly the contributions of friends, interested in the Mission. The ladies in charge of the stalls were Mrs. Dean, the Misses Dumayne, Miss Henderson, Miss Clark, and the girls respectively of the Frere Fletcher, the Cathedral and St. Peter's Schools, the three latter dealing very largely with articles contributed by guilds connected with the schools themselves. The success of the Bazaar is largely due to the warm interest taken in the project throughout by Mrs. Branson, who in addition to her general interest contributed the refreshment stall, rendering it doubly attractive by the elegant way in which it was arranged, and by her kindness in presiding at it personally. Very grateful thanks are due to Miss Spooner, who, besides her indefatigable labours in the arrangement of the Bazaar, acted as door keeper. Mr. James Dunlop was good enough to furnish a stall stocked with articles made of aluminium, which attracted a goodly number of customers. Much of the enlivenment and pleasure of the Bazaar is to be attributed to the exertions of Mr. F. S. Punnett, who undertook the charge of the musical entertainment.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE PARSEES.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BARONET.

IN response to an invitation from the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds who had received a requisition, from over 2,000 Parsees for the purpose, a public meeting of Parsees was held at Alibless Baug last evening with the object of adopting a resolution expressive of the universal grief felt by the Parsee community at the death of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, third Baronet, which resolution was meant to be suitably recorded in the books of the Parsee Punchayet, and acknowledging the fourth Baronet as the recognised head of the Parsee community in place of his deceased brother the meeting was largely attended, most of the leading members being present on the occasion.

Shams-ul-ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Mody, the secretary of the Punchayat Funds, having read the notice convening the meeting, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., was called to the chair.

The chairman in opening the proceedings eulogised the good qualities which had endeared the late Sir Jamshedji to the Parsi community. He said the present meeting was called in response to a requisition forwarded to the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat by no fewer than 2,100 educated and influential members of the community, which bore ample testimony to the late Baronet, having carried out the responsible duties of the leader to its entire satisfaction. The late lamented Baronet was always ready and willing to take part in every movement which was intended to further the interests of his coreligionists. He always used to lend the weight of his name to every movement organized in the interests of the general public. A courteous and gentle demeanour both towards the rich and the poor was a prominent feature of his character, and it was universally acknowledged that he had proved true to the honoured name which had been transmitted to him from his illustrious ancestor. It was, therefore, the duty of the community to put on record its sense of the loss it had sustained in the sad and untimely death of Sir Jamshedjee. The next business which would be laid before the meeting related to the appointment of the present Sir Jamshedji (4th Baronet) as the leader of the community. It was a matter of great satisfaction to observe that the whole of the community was unanimously in favour of that election. The leadership of the Parsi community was not a bed of roses as might be supposed by some people There were serious responsibilities attached to that office and they could only be performed by a man of ability, influence and education. The late Sir Jamshedji possessed all these qualifications in an eminent degree. In conclusion, the chairman expressed a hope that the new Baronet would follow in the footsteps of his distinguished predecessors and carry out the duties of his high office to the entire satisfaction of the community.

Mr. Hormusji Muncherji Chichgar moved the first resolution, which enumerated the most valuable and enduring services rendered by the late Baronet to the native community in general, and the Parsees in particular, and eulogizing many of his good qualities of head and heart, expressing the deep sense of sorrow felt by the Parsees at his sad and untimely death. Mr. Chichgar in speaking to the resolution, said that it should be placed on the records of the Punchayat.

Dastur Dorab Peshotum Sanjana in an impressive speech seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Pheroze Hoshang Dastur moved the next resolution requesting the chairman to forward a copy of the last resolution to the trustees of the Panchayat funds with the public steps to insert it in the books of the Panchayat, and to forward a copy of the same to Dowager Lady Jerbai, widow of the lake Sir Jamshedji, and to the new Baronet.

Dastur Sheriarji Bharoocha, seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. K. R. Cama laid the fourth resolution before the meeting, which was to the effect that Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, the fourth Baronet, should be elected the leader of the community in succession to the late lamented Baronet.

Mr. Nowrosji Jehangir Gamadia seconded the resolution.

Before the resolution was put to the meeting, Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Munshuk rose to speak on the subject of the recent appointment made by the trustees of the Punchayat Funds of Mr. Jamsedjee Cussetjee Jamsedjee as one of the trustees but as the audience was not inclined to hear him, he was asked to sit down. As Mr. Muncherjee continued to address the meeting, the chairman ruled him out of order, and he was eventually compelled to desist from further speaking.

On the motion of Mr. K. N. Kabraji, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, it was resolved to forward a copy of the resolution to Sir Jamsedjee Jejeebhoy the fourth Baronet, electing him the leader of the community.

Resolutions were then passed thanking the trustees for convening the meeting and the owners of the Alibless Baug for permitting the use of the hall.

Mr. Darasha, R. Chichgar in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, observed that he held Sir Dinshaw always held the name of Sir Jamsetjee in such high esteem that he always with his usual high-mindedness and large-heartedness gave precedence to the gentleman who bore the honoured name of Sir Jamsetjee. (Cheers.)

Dastur Kaikhosro Jamshedjee Manockjee seconded the proposition, which was carried by acclamation, and the proceedings then terminated.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY.)

CLAIM AGAINST A MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JUDGMENT FOR THE DEFENDANTS.

SIRDAR KHAN BAHADUR CASSUM HAJEE METHA VS. THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

His lordship delivered judgment in the case. The plaintiff, a salt merchant, prayed that the defendants be decreed to pay to him the sum of Rs. 4,360, together with interest thereon, and the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving judgment, said:—This is an action on a policy of marine insurance made by the defendants with the plaintiffs and dated 30th April, 1897. Plaintiff is a large shipper of salt, his works being at Uran, whence he brings the salt in prows and puts it on board steamers in Bombay harbour. On 15th March, 1897, defendants as agents for the British Foreign Marine Insurance Company addressed a preliminary covering note to plaintiff, which is in a printed form and runs as follows:—"We have noted your application for insurance in the above company as under and a stamped policy in completion hereof will be issued on receipt of particulars. Amount Rs. 51,000 on Salt F. P. A. per *any B. I. and for Asiatic Steamer or Steamers from Bombay and Salt Ports to Calcutta.* This note will be null and void on the departure of the vessel from port of sailing." The words above in italics were filled in with ink. The form is apparently one meant to apply to a particular vessel named therein. But it is admitted that in some prior transctions between the parties the form has been filled in as shown above, no vessel being named. Towards the end of March, 1897, plaintiff did ship 14,791 maunds salt on the B. I. s. s. Nurani: but it is admitted that no particulars were given to defendants of that shipment, no premium paid, and no policy issued by defendants for the same. On 14th April, 1897, plaintiff had put on the prow Patil at Uran 591 bags of salt (each bag containing 25 maunds) for shipment on the B. I. s. s. Nairung. Delay (for which plaintiff is apparently in no way to be blamed,) occurred in bringing the prow alongside the Nairung, but this was eventually done; and on 27th April, 1897, the salt was being shipped on board the Nairung. After 49 bags were put on board a gale sprang up, the prow was sunk, and the remaining 545 bags were lost. Plaintiff's son Suleman and the clerk Murlidhar say that they, on that very day, went to the defendants' office and informed the head clerk, Atmaram, of the loss. Defendants deny that any information of the loss was given on the 27th April. On the 29th April the premium on the policy in suit was paid, and the pplicy was stamped and dated on 30th April. The policy was in the ordinary form to the amount of Rs. 60,000 (lost or not lost) at or from Bombay to Calcutta upon 15,000 maunds loose salt in s. s. Nairung, including all risk of crafts and boats to and from the ship or vessel. On 30th April plaintiff wrote to defendants notifying the loss and enclosing the Policy, Bill, and Policy. Correspondence ensued, defendants taking the position that the loss had occurred before the policy was taken out, so they were not liable under the policy, and that the covering note had been exhausted by the shipment on the Nurani in March, 1897. On that latter point the finding must be against the defendants. Plaintiff says that he did not insure the shipment on the Nurani, because he had received instructions from his Calcutta firm not to insure that shipment as shown by the letter D. The genuineness of that letter is attacked by the defendants; and there are obvious considerations in regard to it which cannot be overlooked. But it is unnecessary to deal further with the point, for whatever may have been the motive for plaintiff not insuring his salt shipped on the s.s. Nurani, the fact remains that whether with similar intent or not he did not make any declaration of particulars, or take out any policy for the Nurani shipment. No mercantile practice has been alleged by which plaintiff would be compelled for the first shipment after the date of the covering note to take out a policy. Therefore, as long as the covering note of 15th March, 1897, was not expressly cancelled, it remained in force. No authority pointing to the contrary conclusion has been quoted. As to the word "lost or not lost" in the policy they do not affect the question whether the policy can be avoided as regards the loss of the 545 bags on the 27th April 1897. (See Arnould, 6th Ed., p. 235 and Phillips, 5th Ed., Section 925.) Of course if it be a fact that plaintiff's son Suleman and his clerk Murlidhar (as they state) went straight from the s.s. Nairung to defendants, office on 27th April, and gave information of the loss to the head clerk Atmaram, then there is an end of the case.

THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE UNDERWRITERS.

If defendants chose to effect a policy with full knowledge that loss had actually happened they must be bound by it (Arnould, 6th Ed p, 235.) But I am not satisfied that in the present case the underwriters had such full knowledge. Suleman deposed that he told Atmaram that the prow had sunk, "and as my father was ill should we write to the defendant co? Atmaram replied we need not write as we were not in the habit of doing so." Suleman was not cross-examined on this, but Mr. Scott for defendants asked the court to note that he did not admit the alleged interview with Atmaram. Murlidhar deposed that he and Suleman gave information of the loss, and "Atmaram told us to give a protest in writing to that effect. . . . I am sure that Atmaram said to us to give something in writing." Atmaram in his deposition stated that he could not remember any such interview. He admitted that previously (as stated by Mr. Currie in his affidavit) losses had been reported verbally to him and by him to his master. Mr. Currie stated that in four instances the losses were reported to the defendants verbally by the plaintiff who produced the Pindal notarial protest. But from the fact that this loss was not reported by him to his master, Atmaram stated that no such verbal information had been given to him. In this conflict it is expedient to look at the conduct of the parties. There is an obvious inconsistency in the stories told by Suleman and Murlidhar. Plaintiff's counsel contended that they were speaking of different writings: the one of a written information of the loss; the other of the notarial protest. But if it was the practice to give verbal information of the loss when the protest was handed in, what was the object of Suleman's query to Atmaram, and how are we to reconcile Atmaram's answer that no writing was necessary with the answer that some writing was necessary? Atmaram gave his evidence fairly enough; he did not try to prove too much. He could not swear no information was given on 27th, but he gave his reason for holding that it could not have been given. It is supported by the conduct of the parties as shown by the correspondence. Plaintiff having obtained the policy (and not till then) wrote: "We have to bring to your knowledge the fact that a part of salt which was covered under your policy, &c." The learned Advocate-General for plaintiff argued that plaintiff was not writing a lawyer's letter, and that the expression must not be too closely criticized. But it would not require a lawyer's acumen to state the obvious and vital fact that information had been given previously. Even when defendants replied that they disclaimed liability, because the policy was dated the 30th, while the goods were said to have been lost on 27th, plaintiff did not state by way of rejoinder that information had been given on 27th. He simply relied on the fact that defendants by the covering note had undertaken to issue a policy. Even in the plaint there is no hint of such information on the 27th. The only allusion is to the notice of the claim on 30th April. For all these reasons I cannot hold that plaintiff has established the allegation that information of that loss was given on 27th April. It is not pretended that information was given on the 29th, when the premium was paid and the receipt taken.

NON-DISCLOSURE OF FACTS.

Plaintiff's counsel in support of his contention that, even under these circumstances plaintiff can recover, relies on the principle laid down in Cory vs. Patton (L. R. VII. Q. B. 304) that where underwriters have (as by initialling the slip) made a complete and final cantract binding upon them in honour and good faith, whatever eveuts may subsequently happen, the assured need not communicate to the underwriters facts material to the risk insured against which came to his knowledge betweenthe time of initialling the slip and that of signing the policy, and the non-disclosure of such facts will not vitiate the policy of insurance afterwards executed. So here it is contended the covering note was available—(see Stamp Act Schedule II., Article 16)—to compel the delivery of a policy according to the contents of the covering note—that is, on salt for the amount of Rs. 51,000 per any steamer or steamers of the B. I. Company or of the Asiatic Company. No exception has been taken by defendants to the validity of the policy whice was taken out on 30th April on the ground that it is for Rs. 60,000 not Rs. 51,000. Plaintiff's explanation of the increaso in the amount may or may not be true. That is beside the question. But it is contended that the fact remains that as long as the vessel of the B. I. or Asiatic Company desired by plaintiffs to be entered in the policy had not left the port, plaintiffs could compel defendants to issue a policy for salt per that vessel. And if the principle laid down in Cory vs. Patton is rightly applied to the present case, then the fact that the good covered by the policy had actually been lost, which fact was not disclosed by plaintiff to defendants before or when the policy was called for would not free the defendants from their liability. For defendants their learned counsel argues that the above principle will not apply, because in Cory vs. Patton the slip which was initialled by the underwriters specified the ship, so that there was a complete contract in all particulars. Here, on the contrary, the covering note was general—any steamer of certain companies. Mr. Scott pointed to the remarks in Ionides vs. Pacific Insurnce Co. (L. R. VI., Q. B. 674, at page 682), the reasoning in which case was the foundation of the judgment in Cory vs. Patton, where Blackburn, J., delivering the judgment of the Court, and speaking of the declaration which has to be made on a policy "on goods by ship or ships to be declared," says: "Nor is it necessary that the declaration should do more than identify the adventure and so prevent the possible dishonesty of a party insured who might intend to apply the policy to particular goods, so that they should be at the risk of the assurer, and he should come on them if there was a loss; and then when these goods had arrived safely to pretend that he intended to apply the policy to another set of goods still subject to risks. (Harman vs. Kingston, 3, Camph., 150; Robinson vs. Touray, 3, Camph., 158). Here the defendants not unnaturally say to allow the plaintiff to recover on this policy is to allow him to commit a possible fraud, for it is quite possible that plaintiff having obtained the covering note of 15th March, 1897, intended to take out the policy for the salt shipped on the Nurani, but finding that that salt was all safely shipped, the chief risk being in the Bombay harbour, he took out no policy and pretended that he intended to apply the policy to other goods.

THE PRELIMINARY COVERING NOTE.

When he found that some of his salt, while being shipped on the Nairung, was lost, he naturally took out a policy with the name of that s. s. entered. On a careful consideration of the principle involved I have come to the conclusion that Mr. Scott's argument must prevail. For what does the preliminary covering note purport to recite? An agreement to issue a stamped policy on receipt of particulars. Those particulars do not necessarily include the name of the vessel. It is obvious from the slips in exhibit B. that the same form is used even though the vessel is named in the preliminary covering note. The particulars relate to the subject-matter of the policy, which was afterward, declared to be "15,000 maunds loose salt." It would have been quite open to plaintiff on payment of the premium to call upon defendants to issue the policy to the amount of Rs. 51,000 on 15,000 maunds loose salt in "any B. I. or Asiatic steamer or steamers." That would have been equivalent to a policy "on board ship or ships," the limitation merely being as to the steamers of the two companies named. So far only can it be said that there was a complete contract between the parties on 14th March, 1897. If then in equity the defendants must be considered as having issued such a policy on 15th March, 1897, could plaintiff recover for the loss on 27th April. The answer is "no," because he did not declare the ship as soon as he was aware of it, and, if possible, before the loss. He could have declared the ship any day after 14th April, when he put the goods on the prow to be shipped on the s.s. Nairung. To allow him to wait till a loss actually occurred prior to the vessel leaving the port, before he actuay named the ship, would be to offer a temptation to fraud. As the policy was intended to include all risk of craft and boats to and from the ship or vessel, plaintiff was bound to name the vessel when he had put the goods on the boat to be shipped on the vessel. As a fact the preliminary covering note only speaks of a policy "from Bombay and Salt Ports, to Calcutta," and strictly speaking the completed contract between the parties did not cover a policy which included risk of craft and boats to and from the vessel. But this point was not taken by the learned counsel, and the mercantile practice apparently being to issue a policy in the form of exhibit E. on the covering note in the form of exhibit C. the original contract may be said to have impliedly included the risk of craft and boats to and from the vessel. But it would be obviously unfair to put plaintiff in a better position than if a policy had been issued on 15th March, 1897, on salt "per any B. I. or Asiatic Co.'s steamer or steamers." Such a policy would have been perfectly good: but the plaintiff would have been bound, if possible, to declare the vessel before loss. (Arnould 6th Edition, pages 337, 338.)

WAS THE CONTRACT COMPLETE?

No doubt if the preliminary covering note had named the vessel—the s. s. Nairung—then the contract would have been complete to that extent also, and as the plaintiff would have been entitled at any time to a policy on salt shipped by the Nairung he would have been entitled to recover on the present policy, even though he knew of the loss before the policy was issued. That was exactly the case in Cory vs. Patton. The learned Advocate-General seeks to put plaintiff in the same position as if the s. s. Nairung had been named in the covering note. But that would be obviously unfair. If the principle to be derived from the authorities is that the time between the slip (covering note) and the policy is not to be unusual, and the latter relates back to the former (per Bramwell B. in Lishman vs Northern Maritime Insurance Co. L. R. X. C. P. (179, 181), then here the policy is for salt shipped on any B.I. or Asiatic Co. steamer or steamers. If plaintiff wanted to insert the name of the vessel in the policy he should have done so, if possible before loss; and this was possible. In Ionides vs. Pacific Insurance Co. (L. R. 6 C. P., 674) quoted above, the original slip was on Ides "by ship or ships," and the insurer afterwards at the request of the broker, initialled a slip on hides by the Socrates, making no inquiry as to the particular ship proposed, this second slip being expressly made in order to be substituted for the slip "by ship or ships" already mentioned. The policy was accordingly executed. It was held that the jury were justified in finding that regardless of what might be the name of the ship, the insurer meant to insure the goods at a premium already fixed in the first slip, by the vessel on which these goods were really shipped, which was the Socrate, the mistake being an innocent one and of no consequence. But another policy answering to an original slip on goods by the Socrates was held void by reason of the misrepresentation. It is necessary to bear these facts in mind when considering the remarks above quoted from the judgments of Mr. Justice Blackburn. If the object of the declaration is to earmark and identify the particular adventure to which the assured elects to apply the policy, and so prevent the possible dishonesty of a party insured, then in the present case the plaintiff should have made the declaration as soon as possible and before loss. The same principle was applied in Harman vs. Kingston (3 Camph. 150), which was an action on an "open" policy "on sugar and cotton as might be thereafter declared and valued." It was found as a fact that there had been no declaration before loss; and Lord Ellenborough ruled that "where there is an insurance on goods as may be thereafter declared and valued this gives the assured a power by duly declaring and valuing *before the loss* to make it a valued policy; but that if the assured do not so declare and value, it is then an open policy, and the interest is matter of evidence at the trial. The present is an action on a valued not on an open policy. The contract was for a policy on goods on any steamer or steamers of two certain steam-ship companies. If plaintiff wished the risk to attach to the salt on a declared steamer of one of those companies, he should have made the declaration before loss. Similarly in Robinson vs. Touray (3 Camph. 158) the action was on an open policy on goods to be thereafter valued and declared by ship or ships; the declaration was duly made, but a blunder was made in names of the ships first declared. This was found to have been without fraud and without prejudice to the underwriters. The assured, therefore, recovered.

It cannot, in my opinion, be said there was a mercantile practice between the parties to the present suit, contrary to the principle above indicated. No doubt defendants have in four instances paid for loss occurring between the dates of the slips and of the policies, and in two of these (in 1896) the defendants were not bound to make the payments, if the above principle is correct. It is, however, possible that defendants have now realized their mistake, and there is no reason why they should not be permitted to take their stand on the correct principles of the law of Marine Insurance. This right is not taken away because plaintiff may have been in the habit, since December, 1893 (when he commenced to insure with defendants) of not taking out his policies till his salt had been shipped on the steamers. The findings are on the issues, except as to the covering note being exhausted, will be in favour of the defendants, and the suit must be dismissed with costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

DISPUTED TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN A BOOKMAKER AND HIS FRIEND.

ELLEN ATKINS VS. EDWARD C. O'BRIEN.

THE plaintiff, a widow, who kept a boarding and lodging house at Byculla, where the defendant boarded and lodged for about six years, prayed judgment for Rs. 10,000 and interest on Rs. 3,219-9 and interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum from 14th June, 1893, till judgment. Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the defendant.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6.

AN advance of 3-8 per cent. yesterday made the price of Consols 110 11-16 in London. French Rentes were unchanged at 103¼; but Paris Exchange on London advanced ¼ centime, to 25·23½ fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 103½, and Rupee Securities at £63. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 5-8d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1¼ per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 3-8 per cent. Bar Silver declined 1-6d. to 27 3-16d. per oz., while in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 58¾ cents per oz., demand Exchange on London continuing at 4·85½ dollars.

There was an allotment of Indian Council Bills made on Bombay to-day, amounting to 3 lakhs, at 1s. 3 29-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight continued at 1s. 3 5-8d. In Consols there was a decline of 1-16 per cent., to 110 5-8. French Rentes remained at 103 1-2; Paris Exchange on London at 25·23 1-2fcs.; and Indian Sterling Loan at 113 1-2. Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. lower, at £62 7-8. Bar Silver further declined 1-16d., to 27 1-8d. per oz.; but advanced 1-8 cent in New York, at 58 7-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent higher, at 4·85 1-2 dollars.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 34 1-4s. per 416 lbs., August-September shipment, to Hamburg, sellers via the Canal, in a quiet market.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market prices, both spot and for Arrival, were unchanged all round. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 3,000 bales. The market closed steady, Surats dull. Arrivals quiet. The Manchester Market was steady.

There has been no movement in the prices of Cotton in the Liverpool Market again to-day, the tone being quiet, with Surats and Arrivals quiet. The Sales for the day were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed steady. The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 11,000 bales less than in the preceding week, at 43,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 7,000 bales less, at 44,000 bales. The week's Imports fell off by 1,000 bales, being 9,000 bales. The total Stock decreased by 39,000 bales. and stood yesterday at 9,09,000 bales.

Both yesterday and to-day the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York at 6 1-16 cents per lb.; September and December Futures being also unaltered at 5·88 and 6·02 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales yesterday. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 10,970,000 bales compared with 10,930,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

Locally, we have to-day had a dull market for Cotton, the enquiry from shippers and the mills being alike dull, and resulting in only a small business. Prices are Rs. 2 per candy lower. The purchases reported have been solely on account of the mills, amounting to some 950 bales, and including 50 bales Khandwa, at Rs. 140 per candy; 200 Bengal, at Rs. 131; 100 each Branpore, Chokda, Rampore, and Karanja, at Rs. 143, Rs. 137 1-2, Rs. 145, and Rs. 142, respectively; and 300 Bijapore, at Rs. 134 to Rs. 140.

WHEAT AND SEEDS continue unchanged and inanimate.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	992 bales.
Wheat	1,270 cwts,
Linseed	2,285 ,,
Rapeseed	5,080 ,,
Poppyseed	651 ,,
Castorseed	652 ,,
Rice	72,094 ,,

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady in tone this morning at 1s. 3 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits, from which level rates advanced, Bank Telegraphic coming procurable at 1s. 3 7-8d., while 3 months' sight Mercantile Bills could not be placed under 1s. 4d. The market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 3 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 3 7-8d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4d.	,,
Francs .....1·88 1-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have been weak at 95 1-2 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 95 1-4 for Account, with 88 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES—Western India Mills have declined Rs. 15; Queen, Imperial Cotton, and China, Rs. 10 each; and Framjee Petit, Rs. 50; New Great Eastern have advanced Rs 20; Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2 1-2 higher, at Rs. 1,270 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 30-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	27 3-16.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Clan Shaw, Commander A. Gladstone, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, reports that she met the s. s. Cashmere, disable to proceed on, owing to the rudder being lost. An attempt was made to tow her, but on account of rough weather, nothing could be done, and the vessel was left behind at latitude 17° 43 N and longitude 68°. 22 E on the 6th inst.

THE Bombay Japan Line s s Muke Maru. 2,060 tons, Captain S Kawamuro, sailed on Saturday last for Kobe, &c, with a General cargo, and Mr J Madino as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Wardha, 2,503 tons, Captain J Anderson, sailed on Saturday last for Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, &c with a general cargo, and Mr Esmail-jee Jewanjee, Daughter and infant, as cabin and 5 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi (4th August), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain Douglas, Lieut Tyrell, Lieut Nixon—Eckusall, and 18 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Bengal s	Wibmer	Aden, July 31
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, Aug 4
7	Clan Shaw s	Gladstone	Liverpool, July 9.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
6	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi
	Verona s	Earcham	China, &c
	Wardha s	Anderson	Delagoa Bay, &c
	Muke Maru s	Kawamuro	Kobe, &c
	Clyde s	Denny	Aden

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Bengal, for Aden
,, Bormida, for China
,, Ville de Paris, for Dunkirk and Havre

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Shannon s, 2380, Cole
Hispania s, 2013, Abrey
Augsburg s, 3200, Vieric
North Sands s, 2253, Hughson
Ville de Paris, 2123, Ceccaldi
Rothenfels s, 1864
D Balduino s, 3044, Gevegis
Vindobona s, 2693, Bellen
Gisela s, 2340, Mosca
Muke Maru s, 2054, Kawamuro
Trieste s, 320, Mitis
Vulcan s, 2211, Maile
Haddon Hall s, 2977

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Hispania s—795 cwt myrabollams N Futehally and Co, 40 bales wool Hajee Kurmally Mohomed Jaitha

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—71 bundles mattings Latham and Co, 30 cwt chutney N K Jussawalla, 2 cwt peacock feathers and 3 bales skins Megjee Mohomed and Co, 15 bales skins Ahmed Abdoola and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville de Paris—4000 cwt poppyseed, 4000 cwt linseed and 6000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers, 8001 cwt linseed Dharsee Nanjee and Co, 4001 cwt linseed and 4002 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co

FOR GLASGOW.

Hispania s—4000 cwt mussoor A Blascheck and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Augsburg s—2000 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Northsands s—200 cwt rapeseed, 200 cwt mustardseed and 402 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—2000 cwt mowrasced and 150 cwt gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—800 bales twist Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co, 100 bales twist and 200 bales cotton Hajee Adum Esmail and Co, 51 cwt bhysabole and 31 cwt herabole P F Talati, 100 bales twist The Star of India M Ll, 200 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 1530 bales twist Yan Shun and Co, 490 bales twist C Bomanjee and Co, 1500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co, 400 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 300 bales twist Sorabjee N Talati and Co, 300 bales twist P F Talati, 100 bales twist The Jaunshed M Company, 400 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co

Muke Maru s—300 baskets onions A Jamasjee and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—250 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 250 bales twist Noordin and Co, 200 bales twist Sorabjee N Talati and Co

FOR CALCUTTA.

Bancoora s—101 bales cotton S Sagurmall

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

COOKSON—COCKERELL—July 19, at St Saviour's, Walton-street, George Arthur Cookson, Capt 16th Bengal Cavalry, son of the late Lt-Colonel S B Cookson, to Evelyn, daughter of Horace Cockerell, C S I, 27, Beaufort-gardens.

LIVESAY—TRIBE—July 14, at St George's, Campden-hill, W, G H P Livesay, Dist Supt Bengal Police, to Fanny E A Tribe, eldest daughter of the late W J Tribe, Esq, J P, of Broadwater Manor, Worthing, Sussex.

ORR—PLANT—July 13, at St Peter's, Cranley-gardens, James Edward Orr, eldest son of the late Robert Scott Orr, Esq, M D, to Ethel, eldest daughter of the late Colonel William Charles Plant, Madras Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

DUN—March 3, at Granville, Sydney, New South Wales, Percy Henderson Dun, Captain (retired) 33rd Madras Native Infantry.

LARMINIE—July 15, at 23, Wetherby-mansions, Earl's-court-square, S W, William Rea Larminie, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 61.

WILSON—July 15, suddenly, at Collings-road, Guernsey, the Rev Alexander Newton Wilson, Chaplain, retired (Bengal Establishment), aged 58.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GODLEY—July 21, at Dharamsala, the wife of J C Godley, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FINNIGAN—July 29, at Sirsa, Punjab, Peter Francis Finnigan, District Traffic Superintendent, R-M Railway.

MACMILLAN—July 23, at Cuttack, John MacMillan, of Irvine, Ayrshire, N B, and late Ex Engr, 1st Grade, P W Dept, Bengal, aged 69 years, 5 months and 22 days.

O'BRYAN—July 27, at Baisar, Isabella, the dearly beloved wife of E O'Bryan, Loco Dept, B B and C I Railway, aged 30 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1898.

THE rumours which have now reached the Government that "a Foreign Power" seeks to obtain or acquire a port in the Persian Gulf were referred to in these columns early in July. Certain newspapers in St. Petersburg had been hinting pretty plainly that the time was approaching when Russia should have an outlet for activity in Persian waters, and there were other indications that this long dormant project may before long take a more or less tangible form. Mr. Curzon when interrogated on the subject stated that he was unable to say whether the report was authentic. It would, perhaps, have been more correct to say that there is nothing as yet to show that there is any intention of carrying the project to the frontier in the immediate future. Russia is seldom precipitate in her action. She takes time to mature her plans, and is the most opportunist of the Powers. One step at a time is a rule from which she seldom departs. A port on the Persian littoral of the Gulf would be only an encumbrance to Russia until her communications through the Shah's dominions are assured not only politically, but materially, by means of roads and railways. Something is being done in that direction. A road is being constructed to connect Resht with Teheran, and a railway to the capital has been planned and will no doubt be constructed without much delay. Meanwhile a Russian Vice-Consulate has been established in Seistan, the most southern Province of Persia, running with the frontiers of Beluchistan and Afghanistan. A Berlin newspaper, the *National Zeitung*, is not perhaps altogether wrong in suggesting that this step is intended as a hint for British statesmen "not to allow the idea of a Pan-Anglo-Saxon understanding, now so popular, and the East Asiatic plans connected with it, to make them forget that they have much nearer interests in India." The same consideration may possibly have suggested the present time as suitable for the ventilation of the question of a Russian port in the Gulf. But with so much on their hands in the Far East, where the defences of Port Arthur and Talienwan claim attention and many millions of money, and it is found expedient to reinforce the army of a hundred thousand men in that remote region by weekly contingents of men and material from Odessa, it is not likely that Russian statesmen will trouble themselves with a quite secondary matter, which can wait. Russian influences have for some years been dominant at the Court of Persia, and that will suffice for the present. But in the Gulf, British interests, and what is more, British means of action are predominant. Mr. Curzon was fully justified in the assertion that the magnitude of British responsibilities there gives Great Britain a special position in the Gulf. The intrusion of a Foreign Power would under existing circumstances be perilous for the ships detailed for such an aimless exhibition of ill-will.

It is not the same in the Red Sea. Since the development of Russian interests in the remoter East has assumed considerable proportions, war ships, and vessels of the volunteer fleet have been continually passing through the Suez Canal. The need of coaling stations along the route has therefore become more and more pressing. The inconvenience of being dependent on supplies obtained at Suez, Aden, Singapore and other stations under the control of a naval Power must have been emphasised by the difficulties and delays that embarrassed the movements of Admiral Camara's squadron during the present Hispano-American war. There have been rumours of an arrangement with France for the use or lease of a coaling station in the Gulf of Tajurah, near Jibutil, which would have served this purpose, and also have placed Russia in closer contact with Abyssinia. The announcement that the Sultanate over Raheita has been acquired as a naval base must be regarded as an exaggeration—for an isolated port in hopelessly exposed position, would not be chosen for such a purpose. Raheita is a small territory on the African coast nearly due west of the Island of Perim and at the southernmost point of the Red Sea, where it narrows and becomes the Straits of Bab-el Mandeb. The Bay of Tajurah is some distance to the south but not far off so that the Russians have the French at Jibutil for their near neighbours. Raheita has probably been acquired as a coaling station. The experience of the present war will not be thrown away on any Naval Power: without coaling stations in accessible positions no squadron can hope to keep the sea. M. Lockroy, the newly-appointed Minister of Marine, has already made the acquisition and the fortification of such stations in whatever sphere French war-vessels may have to operate, one of the leading features of his programme. It is not likely that Russia will be benind hand in a matter of this importance, and the occupation by lease or otherwise of Raheita is probably only the first step of its kind. In this matter we are as far in advance of any other nation as in the number and strength of our war-vessels. Our rivals are beginning to awake to the fact that they have a great deal of lee way to make up, and the discovery will no doubt stimulate them to unwonted efforts. But a stern chase is a long chase; having secured the lead in such matters it will not to difficult for Great Britain to keep it.

It is well to bear this in mind when we learn from Reuter that the press at Home regards the relations between Great Britain and Russia in China as critical, and that complications are apprehended. That is precisely what we expected when Lord Salisbury, a week ago to-day, strangely announced in the House of Lords that the Government had promised to support China against the "aggressions" of other foreign Powers, consequent on concessions made to British subjects by the Tsungli Yamen. That statement was in itself a complication, and a very grave complication, of relations already sufficiently strained. Matters were not improved by the studied ambiguity of Mr. Curzon's reply to the inquisitive Yerburgh's interpellation, as to whether the promise of support given to China involved a promise to protect her territory against dismemberment. On such a critical point there should be no ambiguity, for watchful rivals are certain to put the most unfriendly construction on words capable of a double interpretation. If Great Britain has guaranteed the integrity of the Chinese territory, nothing can be gained by leaving facts in doubt. If such a guarantee has been given—notwithstanding the absolute refusal to entertain such a proposal in January last—the best way to minimise the liabilities thus incurred is to make it known to all concerned that we will defend the territory of China against attacks under the conditions indicated. The certainty of war might avert aggression. A challenge given without any declared intention to make it good, can serve no useful purpose, and may, as experience has shown, lead to disappointments and complications that are best avoided. It is an unpleasant symptom that within eight days of Lord Salisbury's statement the press is apprehensive and the London Stock market is weak.

Now that the mill industry in Shanghai and other treaty ports of China is being improved, and rapidly developed by means principally of British capital, Japan, it is understood, is desirous of calling the same apparently inexhaustible mine of wealth to her aid for a like purpose. Her mills so far have been promoted and conducted with Japanese capital. But if the *Berliner Tageblatt*, is to be believed, Japan's competition for the China cotton yarn market is no longer to be fought by means of her own unaided resources It is stated that "with the sanction of the Mikado's Government, a ring of all Japanese cotton weavers is about to be organised with British money. It is believed that there would be large and extensive opportunities for such an organisation, if only the capital can be obtained to bring it about and set it to work." The reason for seeking the aid of British capital must be apparent to any one familiar with the present deplorable state of Japanese currency and finance. This is largely due to the too ambitious programme of naval and martial development undertaken by the country after the war with China. The gold standard has been in existence for nearly twelve months, but amongst the people the new yellow coins are still as scarce as the gold mohur is in India. They have been made and used almost solely for the purposes of foreign trade, and are being shipped abroad in ever increasing quantities, while the country is flooded with paper currency, which Government is very slow to redeem simply because resources are not available. It was believed that the payment of the Chinese indemnity would set everything right, but that payment has been so heavily mortgaged in advance that it does not go very far to redress the great divergence between fiduciary issues of paper and the cash balances they should represent. One result of the "forward" policy of Japan and the consequent necessity for Government to monopolise the labour supply has been a great advance in wages, which has synchronised with a rapid rise in the cost of living. The report of the British Legation at Tokio on the trade of the country during 1897, shows that in the course of last year the average price level of all commodoties rose by 26 per cent. in Tokio and by 31 per cent. in Osaka. Barley went up over 70 per cent.; coal was more than doubled timber rose 35 per cent. and floss silk 22 per cent. Labourers wages are in many case twice as much as they were; domestic servants require 10 or 12 per cent. more pay, and rents for residences in the foreign settlements have doubled in the last three years. Like everything else Government demands are being enhanced, and as further foreign loans are out of the question, a considerable increase of taxation is imperative. In consequence of the enhanced cost of labour the average profit per spindle of the Japanese mills was only about one half that of the previous year, and many of the mills have been in a financially precarious condition of late. Under these circumstance the Japanese cotton weavers ring may well require British capital for its organisation. It remains to be seen whether any English syndicate will take the risks involved in financing a large undertaking in a country whose material development has been so dangerously rapid as to bring her into very serious financial and economic difficulties. If a syndicate has sufficient faith in the future of this energetic people to provide the funds required, Osaka's competition against Bombay for the Chinese yarn trade will be still more serious than it is now. Japan's shipments to that country amounted to 15½ millions of lbs. in 1896 and 40½ millions last year. Chinese indents on Bombay were 188½ millions lbs. and 144½ million lbs. in the same periods respectively. When we make allowance for the glutted state of the China markets in 1896 consequent upon excessive exports these figures still remain significant indications of the severity of the competition of Far Eastern spinners against the Bombay mills, even under the depressing conditions which beset trade and commerce in Japan. How will Bombay hold her own against that competition if the spinning industry of Osaka is further developed by the aid of British capital?

THE complaint that Indian and Colonial bishoprics are often given to almost unknown men, certainly does not apply to Lord George Hamilton's nomination of the Rev. J. E. C. Welldon, to the metropolitan see of Calcutta. Head-master of Harrow for the last fiftaen years, he is widely known and esteemed as a classical scholar, an earnest educationalist, a broad-minded cleric, and a preacher and writer of considerable power. He has several times been Select Preacher both at Oxford and Cambridge, and Speaker at various Church Congresses, and his published sermons have had a large circulation. Mr. Welldon, who is a Chaplain to the Queen, is only 43 years of age. His best known works include "Rhetoric," "Nicomachean Ethics," and "Translations of Arsitotle's Politics," while only a few weeks back he published a volume that has been very favourably received, on "The Immortality of the Soul." He is also a frequent contributor to magazines on ethical and religious questions. He has been a strong supporter of the movement to make London University a teaching as well as an examining University. One of the most recent instances of his broad-minded attitude, was the hearty letter of congratulation he sent to Dr. Joseph Parker upon the attainment of his ministerial jubilee. To a man of his temperament the transfer from the intellectual and religious life of England to the somewhat somnolent air of Calcutta will be trying, but he may perhaps be able infuse into his brethren some of his own energy and intensity of conviction.

A HUMANE provision has just been sanctioned by the Government of India to protect old horses that have done good work in the cavalry and artillery and other branches of the public service, from falling into the hands of those likely to starve and overwork them. It is to the effect that when a cast, horse does not realise twenty-five rupees at a public auction it is to be destroyed instead of being allowed to be sold.

THE tennure of appointment of Mr. G. Loveday, R. N., as Naval Instructor, Rangoon Naval Volunteers, has been extended to November 1899.

THE trial of the Piliwa rioters commences to-day at Visnagar. Mr. Mody, barrister-at-law, prosecutes, and Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, defends the three Banias who were arrested along with the other alleged rioters.

IN the blackmailing case, which reached its twenty-seventh hearing on Saturday, Mr. Jehangir N. Kaka, furniture dealer, and Mr. Ruttonji, one of the proprietors of the Fitzgerald Hotel, where Durant stayed gave evidence mainly in corroboration of the statement made by Nanabhoy C. Engineer. The further hearing was adjourned to Saturday next.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ARNOTT has retired from the Indian Medical Service, while Surgeon-Captain Buchanan has been appointed to the Jail Department, Surgeon-Lieutenant Cornwall to the Health Officership of Madras and Surgeon-Lieutenant Gage to the Custodianship of the Calcutta Herbarium.

IN pursuance of a requisition signed by over 2,000 Parsees, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., Messrs. Hormusjee Eduljee Allbless, Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee (now the fourth Baronet), and Nowrosjee Naserwanjee Wadia, C.I.E., the trustees of the Punchayet funds, called a public meeting of the Parsee community, which was held at Allbless Baug last evening for the twofold purpose of recording in suitable terms, in the books of the Parsee Punchayet, an expression of the universal grief felt in the community at the death of Sir Jamsetjee, the third Baronet, a copy of the resolution passed at the meeting being sent to his family, and of appointing the fourth Baronet as the acknowledged head of the community in the place of his deceased brother. Several thousands of Parsees attended the meeting and manifested a warm interest in supporting its object. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., presided; and the resolutions were adopted with perfect harmony and unanimity.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, who, at the Bombay High Court, heard the action brought by Sirdar Khan Bahadur Cassum Haji Mitha against the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Limited, has dismissed the suit with costs. The plaintiff stated that by a preliminary covering note, dated 15th March 1897, and signed by Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., the defendants' Bombay agents, the defendants agreed to accept the risk, on all shipments of salt by the plaintiff to the extent of Rs. 51,000, subject to the terms and conditions in the covering note specified and agreed to issue to plaintiff, on receipt of particulars, a stamped policy of insurance in completion of the agreement. On the 14th April 1897 the plaintiff caused 594 bags of salt (each bag containing two maunds) to be placed on board a boat called the Pootli, from which boat it was intended that the bags of salt should be loaded in the steamship Nairung belonging to the British India and Asiatic Company. The Pootli, while lying alongside the Nairung in Bombay harbour, and after delivering 45 bags only on board the Nairung, sank on the 27th April 1897 with the remaining 545 bags in consequence of the heavy wind and rough sea; and the 545 bags of salt of the value of Rs. 4,360 were totally lost. The plaintiff, on the 29th April 1897, declared to the defendants' agents the particulars to be contained in the policy of insurance to be issued to plaintiff; and on the 30th April a policy was issued accordingly. On the latter date the plaintiff gave notice of his claim to the defendants' agents, who denied that the defendants were liable to the plaintiff in respect of loss. The plaintiff, therefore, brought this suit to recover Rs. 4,360 in respect of the loss. The defendants denied that by the letter referred to, their agents entered into any completed agreement with the plaintiff for the insurance of 594 bags of salt, or that the plaintiff had now any claim in respect thereof. On the 29th April 1897, the plaintiff paid to defendants a sum of Rs. 232-8 in respect of the premium on a policy of insurance to be issued to him by the defendants for Rs. 60,000 on loose salt to be shipped on the s. s. Nairung on a voyage from Bombay to Calcutta; and on the 30th April the defendants issued such policy to plaintiff before they received any notice of the alleged loss. The defendants said that at the time the plaintiff paid the premium and before the policy was issued, the plaintiff knew or ought to have known of the said loss; but that he neglected to communicate the same to the defendants; and that in consequence, and by reason of the loss having already taken place, the plaintiff had no right to recover from the defendants in respect thereof.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. BANISTER, R.A., has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Mhow *vice* Burridge, deceased.

THE Small Cause Courts Bill, which was postponed during the Calcutta Session, will shortly be passed in the Viceroy's Legislative Council at Simla.

GENERAL EGERTON, commanding the Khyber Brigade, is likely to succeed General Corrie Bird in command of the Punjab Frontier Force next spring.

MAJOR WESTON, Captain H. Bonham Carter, and Second Lieutenant F. T. Dixon, Simla Volunteers, have been transferred to the supernumerary list. Lieutenants Lubbock and Hodder are promoted Captains, and Mr. E. G. Coutts is appointed Lieutenant.

THE total revenue from the forests of the whole of India for the year 1898-99 is estimated at a crore and 73 lakhs, and the total expenditure at a crore and 5 lakhs, leaving a net income of 68 lakhs on the year's working.

COLONEL DYCE, commanding the Tochi Force, has at his disposal the 1st Punjab Cavalry, four guns of the Derajat Mountain Battery, two Maxims, the 8th Bengal Infantry, the 33rd Punjab Infantry, the 37th Dogras and the 20th Madras Infantry. These garrison six posts in the valley, the headqurters being at Datta Khel, where there are some 1,600 men. A column can be sent in pursuit of the raiders, but it is practically impossible to overtake them.

WITH reference to the *communique* on "the Indian Heroes' Fund" in the "Times" of may 31 (in which the correspondent suggested that there was some danger of the Tirah campaign being regarded as one of Sikh against Mahomedan), Mr. Henry Beauchamp writes to the "Times" pointing out that the correspondent was apparently unaware of the large number of Mahomedan troops employed during the recent frontier operations, and giving a list of the Mahomedans with the Tirah Field Force.

As in the Punjab, the question of concentrating the lunatic asylumns in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has been under consideration. One of the four existing asylums—probably Lucknow—will be abolished, and a large central institution established at Agra, capable of accommodating about as many lunatics as the new Lahore Asylum. A whole-time Superintendent is to be appointed, who will be able to devote his undivided attention to the asylum and its inmates, and to train a sumordinate agency by introducing the study of insanity into the Agra Medical School.

THURSDAY'S "Sind Times" says:—The plague returns for Karachi make it evident that the disease shows no tendency to spread. On Saturday there were 3 cases and 3 deaths, Runchore lines showing 1 case and 1 death; Lyari 2 cases and 1 death; and Keamari 1 death. The returns for Sunday give 4 cases and 1 death in the following quarters:—Runchore Lines, 2 cases and 1 death; Cantonment and Keamari, one case each, Monday's returns show no fresh attacks but only one death at Keamari, and Tuesday's returns record 3 cases and 2 deaths, Runchore Lines and Sadar Bazar each showing one case and one death, and Keamari one case. Three other cases were also discovered on Tuesday morning in the Sadar Bazar in one house.

THE cup (value Rs. 2,000) given by the Maharani Regent of Mysore was won on Thursday at the Bangalore races by Nobleman. Veronica and Captain Cook, both of whom are candidates for the Bangalore Gold Cup to-day, ran in Thursday's race, and while the former only just managed to creep in third, the latter was still more emphatically beaten. Thus with Molly Masham reported broken down and Gluten hopelesly behind, only Leonidas, Vatersay, Idolator, Marvel and Amherst of the nine entrants remain undiscredited.

A BREACH recently occurred on the North-Western Railway between the stations of Mithri and Bellput which has now been repaired, and trains pass through to Quetta without any loss of time or inconvenience to passengers.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Mr. A. W. Black, £147,461; Mr. W. H. Cullingford £63,025 (gross); Mrs. Emily Priscilla Edgell Hunt £80,897; Mr. Hubert Hutchings, J.P., £49,423; Sir Henry Mitchell, £139,803; Mr. Adam Teacher, £440,163; General Edmond Wodehouse, £14,435.

THE limits of age for the entry of assistant clerks in the Royal Navy will, from 1899, be seventeen to eighteen years of age, instead of as at present sixteen to eighteen. No candidate will be allowed to compete at the June examination who is under seventeen or over eighteen on July 15 following, or at the November examination who is under seventeen or over eighteen on the following Jan. 15. A new scheme of subjects of examination has been decided on.

THE Government of India in the Legislative Department has sent to the Government of Madras copies of the Bill to further amend the Inland Steam Vessels Act of 1884, with a Statement of Objects and Reasons, with a request that the Governor-in-Council will favour the Government of India with an expression of his opinion on the provisions of the Bill, and with the opinions of the Judges of the High Court and such selected officers and other persons as the Governor-in-Council may think fit to consult on the subject. The Bill has been referred to the Judges of the High Court, the Board of Revenue, the Advocate-General, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, the Presidency Port Officer, the Chambers of Commerce, Madras and Cocanada, and the Harbour Trust Board with the request that they will favour the Government with their opinions on the provisions of the Bill on or before the 31st August, 1898. The Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons will be published in the *Fort St George Gazette*.

GUNNER WALTER JAMES DAVIES, of Roorkee, who was on Wednesday convicted in the High Court of an immodest assault on a lady, was brought up the following day on a more serious charge of a similar nature. The date of this offence was a few days later than that of the first, and like the first was committed on a mail train on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway. The charge was proved on the clearest evidence, and Mr. Justice Blair had no hesitation in awarding the severe sentence of seven years' penal servitude. Davies, though a young man of respectable family and fair education, appears to be an unmitigated brute, and never was a sentence of penal servitude more richly deserved The safety of ladies travelling alone must be secured, and it may be hoped that the scathing denunciation of the prisoner's ill-deeds by the judge, and the exemplary sentence passed upon him, will have a completely deterrent effect.

THE General Committee of the Gladstone National Memorial, recommend the placing of monumental memorials in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and the erection at Hawarden of a building to contain the books of St. Deiniol's Library, which were gathered during Mr. Gladstone's lifetime, and placed by his own hands in the structure where they now are. Should the response be sufficient, additional forms of memorial will be considered. At a meeting yesterday at Grosvenor House, the Executive were empowered to carry out these recommendations, and to issue a public appeal for subscriptions. Sir William Harcourt said he hoped that "frock-coat statues" would not be put up, but Sir John Mowbray pleaded for a representation of Mr. Gladstone in the dress he wore, not in a Roman toga or in anything that sacrificed truth to picturesqueness. Great regret was expressed at the enforced absence of the Prince of Wales, who was to have presided, and to whom a vote of thanks was passed for his share in the movement.

THERE was one most mysterious sentence in T.P.'s "Book of the Week" in "Weekly Sun":—If, above all things, there should arise any of the saucy doubts with which even strong souls are sometimes assailed as to the wonderful work which the British race has done in India, then let him take up any history of the Indian Mutiny, and courage and faith in the race and in the individual will come back to his soul again. "Saucy doubts" is due, the "Westminster Gazette" doubts not, to the same source as the Indian "Mutiny" of a few lines later; but what, our contemporary wonders, was the word which T.P. wrote that ended in "saucy doubts?"

IN the next seven years, it is now stated, Russia will spend 51,000,000 sterling on her navy, for which she will get eight battleships, sixteen cruisers, one submarine mine transport, one torpedo transport,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A RUSSIAN NAVAL STATION IN THE RED SEA.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

The "Novoe Vremya" announces that Russia has acquired a Sultanate over Raheita in the Red Sea, which is to be used as a Naval base.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Curzon said that rumours had reached the Government that a Foreign Power seek to acquire a port in the Persian Gulf, but he was unable to say if the report was authentic.

The magnitude of British responsibilities there, he added, undoubtedly gives Great Britain a special interest in the Gulf.

Replying to a further question, regarding the report published in the "Times" that Russia had forbidden Persia to conclude a loan with British banks, Mr. Curzon said, the loan negotiations had failed because the demands of Persia were considered excessive.

The Government, he said, had not been informed that Persia requires support analagous to that promised to China, or that any threats had been made necessitating such support.

ANGLO RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

The papers regard the relations between Great Britain and Russia on the China question as being critical and complications are apprehended.

The London stock market is weak.

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION TO PUERTO RICO.

Despatches from General Miles' expedition in Puerto Rico announce the capture of the Lighthouse at San Juan.

The landing of troops on the South Coast of Puerto Rico is practically completed, the Americans being everywhere welcomed by the inhabitants.

THE PEACE NEGOCIATIONS.

AUGUST 6.

Senor Sagasta, the Spanish Premier, after conferring with the leaders of all political parties in Madrid, has agreed with the views of Senor Silvela, the leader of the Conservative party, that it is urgent to convene the Cortes to negociate a treaty of peace.

THE AMERICAN INVASION OF PUERTO RICO.

The American forces under General Miles have now taken possession of the Eastern portion of the island of Puerto Rico.

THE SPANISH PRISONERS IN CUBA.

The condition of the Spanish prisoners outside Santiago de Cuba is described as being far worse than that of the American troops.

Over ten thousand are on the sick list, numbers being without beds or tents.

SPAIN ACCEPTS THE TERMS OF PEACE.

AUGUST 7.

It is semi-officially stated in Madrid that Spain's reply to America, accepts the condition of peace, and merely stipulates for the suspension of hostilities in order to avoid complicating the negociations for a definite peace.

It is reported that the Duke of Almodovar and Monsignor Merry Delral will be the Spanish Peace Commissioners.

RETURN OF AMERICAN TROOPS FROM CUBA.

The first transport with American troops returning from Santiago has arrived at New York.

THE INVASION OF PUERTO RICO.

The forces under General Miles command have captured the town of Guayamo in Puerto Rico after a small skirmish.

ILLNESS OF THE QUEEN OF DENMARK.

The Queen of Denmark is reported to be seriously ill and her Majesty's children are assembling at Copenhagen, H. R. H. the Princess of Wales and H. M. the King of Greece having already arrived there.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

The House of Lords on Friday, passed the Government Bill for improving the methods of vaccination, but rejected an amendment which had been accepted by the Government and the House of Commons whereby the compulsory clause was waived if conscientious objection was declared before a Magistrate.

The House of Commons has maintained the Amendment, but the Lords will probably insist upon its rejection.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN ZANZIBAR.

In the House of Commons, last night, on the vote for the Diplomatic service being brought forward, Sir Charles Dilke, who was supported by Sir William Harcourt, moved to reduce the salary of Sir A. H. Hardinge, Consul General at Zanzibar, on the ground that the British officials in Zanzibar, and on the coast strip had contravened the law regarding fugitive slaves.

The motion was rejected by 119 against 55 votes after Mr. Curzon had refused the charges brought against the British officials in the Zanzibar Protectorate.

THEFT OF BULLION ON S. M. RAILWAY

POONA, AUG. 7.

A Marwari from Bombay, despatched a box containing seven silver ingots and two gold ones for destination on the Southern Mahrata Railway. The box reached Poona safely, and was transhipped from the night Train on the G. I. P. to another Train on the Southern Mahratta Railway at Koregaum, where the parcels are checked, this box was found missing, but. on Wednesday last two sweepers mother and daughter in the employ of the Suburban Municipality whilst cleaning in the compound of one of the bungalows leading to Staunton road found a piece of gold wrapped in paper. The elder woman hid the gold and consulted her relatives, they advised her to take it to their Inspector. She took it to Mr. Nowrojee, Patel secretary of the Municipality who tested it and found that it was gold, afterwards handed it to Mr. Guider, Assistant Superintendent of police, who is now making enquiry. The parcel is worth between two and three thousand rupees.

THE PARSEE MEETING AT POONA.

A large and influensial meeting of Parsees was held in Poona, this evening, for the purpose of nominating Mr. Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, 4th Parsee Baronet, head of the Parsee community. The high priest of the Deccan, Sirdar Hoshang Jamaspji took the chair, several propositions having being agreed to Aderjee Ghaswalla proposed, Khan Bahadur Khambatta seconded, that Sir Jamsetjee, 4th Barcnet be head of the Parsee community, his was carried with acclamation ; numerous telegrams were read from various places in the Deccan approving the objects of the meeting.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND'S RETIREMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 6.

An official press note says :—Sir James Westland's tenure of finance membership would in the ordinary course terminate in November, but at the request of the Secretary of State, he will remain in his present post until the end of March next.

THE FRONTIER DISTURBANCE. NIGHT RAIDING.

Reports from Jandol say, that on the 4th both sides had agreed to withdraw their lashkars, but action was postponed to the next day. Meanwhile on the night of the first, eight of the Nawab's men were murdered by a tribesman who stole into camp and carried off six rifles and carbines.

THE RECENT TOCHI AFFRAY.

NO FURTHER DISTURBANCE.

No further news has been received from Tochi. To-day's telegram from Datta Khel merely reports all quiet.

THE CAWNPORE COMMAND.

Colonel Dixon, has assumed temporary command at Cawnpore, vice Colonel More-Molyneux on two months leave.

THE GURDIAL SINGH CASE.

TWO WITNESSES MURDERED.

It is Reported that two witnesses in the Gurdial Singh case have been murdered, one in Muzaffarpur and one in another district of the Punjab ; whether their having been witnesses is a coincidence has not yet been ascertained.

GOVERNMENT'S VACCINATION PROPOSALS.

THE COMPULSORY CLAUSES.

ALLAHBAD, AUG. 6.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* sent the following messages on Friday :—

The Government were defeated in the Lords yesterday on the clause inserted in the Vaccination Bill, exempting conscientious objectors from the operation of the compulsory clauses of the Act. The *Times* and the Press generally condemn the Government.

The Royal College of Surgeons has published a weighty pronouncement, urging that the evidence in favour of vaccination is overwhelming, while it is infinitesimal for the abandonment of compulsion, which re-considered would be a national calamity.

THE HOOLEY EXAMINATION.

LORD DE LA WARR OFFERS RESTITUTION.

Earl De La Warr admits having received from Mr. Hooley, £23,000 as a voluntary gift for services rendered and now offers to refund the money.

THE LONDON UNIVERSAL BANK.

ACTION FOR FRAUD AND MISREPRESENTATION.

A journeyman boot-maker, a shareholder in the London Universal Bank, has sued Messrs. Cochrane, the promoters, for fraud and misrepresentation. The directors qualified by the defendants were the Marquis of Exeter (who is said to have received £200 to join the Board, General Sir John Campbell, Lords George Loftus, Brownlow and Cecil. Defendants accepted judgment for £2,700. The Chief Justice regretted that the titled directors were not before the Court.

WOOLWICH ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

ANGLO-INDIAN CANDIDATES.

Among the successful candidates in the Woolwich Entrance Examination are Francis Crofton Molesworth first ; Arthur Turton Ross, son of Mr. George Ross, fourth ; John Fisher Turner, son of Mr. Alwyne Turner, seventh.

COUNTY CRICKET.

NOTTS vs. SURREY.

In the match Notts vs. Surrey William Gunn made 236. This is the largest score of the season.

COLONEL POLE CAREW AS D.-A.-G., PUNJAUB.

Colonel Pole-Carew, Coldstream Guards, will succeed General Nicholson as Deputy Adjutant-General in the Punjab Command.

INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CHALLENGE SHIELD.

BLACK WATCH VS. GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 7.

The final tie in the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield, was played yesterday in the pouring rain between the 42nd Highlanders (Black Watch) and the Gloucester Regiment, and ended contrary to general expectation in Victory for Glosters by one goal to nil ; before start long odds were offered on the Black Watch but found few takers, both teams played magnificently, but the great strength of the Glosters lay in their back division while their goal keeper saved brilliantly time after time. The Black Watch forwards were continually in their opponents half of the ground, and frequently appeared to be within an ace of scoring, but each time they were checked by the splendid defence of the Glosters ; up to half time no point had been scored. Shortly after the game was resumed, however, the Gloster forwards by some pretty passing, managed to evade the opposing backs, and the goal keeper rushing out to meet them the ball was kicked over his head between the posts ; after this both teams made strenuous efforts to score but at call of time no further point had been obtained by either side. The shield was presented to the winners by lady Woodburn amid the wildest of enthusiasm in spite of bad weather. It is estimated over ten thousand spectators were present.

CALCUTTA SECOND MONSOON MEETING

The second monsoon meeting was held yesterday :—The following are the results :

PONY HURDLE RACE.

Rodocauachi's Nita 1
Martin's Warringal 2
Martin's Teddy 3

AUGUST STAKES.

Loftie's Saucepan, Owner 1
Martin's Princess, Hard 2
Butlers Defender, White 3

PONY TRIAL PLATE.

De Soysa's Leah, Smallman 1
Peeler's Julmood, Bloss 2
Mathieson's the Gift, Mr. Edward 3

MOONSOON STAKES.

Hardwicke's Goodwood' Morrison, Eastward Somersault Powell, dead heat.

Booty's Fried Fish, Mr Deakin 2

In run off Goodwood beat Somersault.

THE SCURRY.

Thomson and Greenhil's King of Spades... 1
Martin's Lucy, Fry 2
Modocanachi's Silent 3

BURMAH RAILWAY BRANCH LINES.

RANGOON, AUGUST 7.

The Secretary of State's sanction has been received for the construction of branch lines from Meiktila to Myingyan, and from Sagaing to Alone, the former 58 miles cost 36 lakhs the latter 71 miles cost 38 lakhs.

PLAGUE SCARE AT BELGAUM.

BELGAUM, AUGUST 1.

The Plague Committee has prohibited the holding of the Southern Maratha race meeting at Belgaum.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS,

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here, this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, AUGUST 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt arrived here, this morning.

SINGAPORE, AUGUST 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peshwur (extra) arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, AUGUST 6.

Mail steamer Shanghai from China arrived.
Mail steamer Rome from London arrived.
The s. s. Sutlej arrived at Colombo this mo ning from Bombay.

THE COMING CRICKET MATCH.

THE PARSEE XI.

[BY AN OLD HAND.]

As far as we can ascertain the following have been selected to do battle against the Presidency XI : Gagrat (Captain) Mistry, Writer, Billimoria, Bapasola, D. D. Kanga, Dr. Mody, Guzdar, Mehta, Kharas and Daruwalla.

The mere fact of Pavri being away is a great handicap to the team. He is undoubtedly their best captain as well as being their most useful slow bowler. We see, however, that the committee have given Gagrat a trial as captain. We do not remember seeing Gagrat captaining a team, so cannot pronounce upon his abilities in that capacity. He is a very good batsman, though does not make as many runs as his partisans expect in these big matches. As a fieldsman, although not in the same street as Jardine, he will set his XI a capital example. If we may venture to give a little advice to him it is simply this :—to keep his own counsel. Nothing looks so bad, or takes away the confidence of an XI in their captain so much, as when they see him consulting and taking advice from half a dozen of the players. With the bowling at his disposal, even if he find things going against him, he will never be at a loss for a change. Let us glance for a moment at the bowling talent, and see how they compare with other years.

Writer, Mistry, Billimoria, Mehta are I presume the first four, with Bapasola, Mody, and Gagrat to bowl if required. Of Writer and Mistry opinion is much divided as to who is the better. We have seen them both well nigh unplayable on this Bombay wicket, yet on the other hand with the wicket playing as badly as it can, we have seen them both completely mastered by the Presidency batsmen. Writer with his short run up to the wicket and plain easy action ought to be the easier man to see. But his bowling comes off the ground at such a rate, and the ball has such a spin that it is extremely difficult to follow. Mistry, I think would be the better of the two if he could vary his pace more. With rather a high action he is very hasty on a crumbling wicket. We shall be much interested to see if Brockwell and Hearne have improved his bowling to any extent. Mehta and Billimoria come next, both right handed and both fast bowlers with a high action—very useful on a slow sticky wicket—a regular bowlers' wicket. Mehta we are told is in great form this year, but we have been similarly informed in former years without seeing much result. Billimoria still lives an his reputation of the Poona match of 1895. He has not bowled so well since then. But with the wicket to help him he might very easily prove as difficult again. Bapasola is the only slow bowler on the side, and he is not really first class. We really think that the Committee have made a mistake here in not playing Bharucha or Davur.

Mistry, Writer, Billimoria and Mehta are all more than medium paced bowlers. It would be a difficult task to tell which of the bowlers to discard, but we think they ought to have made the inclusion of a really good slow bowler. Mehta, we think might be discarded in favour of the slow bowler.

Then comes the batting strength : We do not think there is much difference of opinion as to who is the best Parsee batsman. Mistry in our opinion is "facile princeps" with a fine free easy style and great punishing power. It is a pleasure to see him make runs and let us hope the Fates will be kind to him. Next we should certainly place Daruwalla, though not a pretty batsman to watch, he possesses a very stubborn defence and punishes loose balls with great effect. Gagrat, who has been long known as the Parsee champion, is indeed a very good batsman with a graceful style. He has never, or at any rate, very seldom done himself justice in this big match, "Nerves" they say is the reason. Perhaps his promotion to captain of his side may give greater confidence. Bapasola, the favorite of the crowd, is always dangerous, and a difficult man to dispose of. A hard bold hitter with a capital eye and plenty of pluck. Another batsman of the same type, though more so, is Machliwalla. We cannot believe that they have not included this sportsman on the ground that he is not good enough. A fearless quick-footed batsman, with a style of his own—a batsman who believes in the old saying that "Fortune favours the brave" and on the strength of it dashes out to meet all kinds of deliveries. Was it not in '95 when he made 84 while playing a very up-hill game. Surely this is more a useful man than the second wicket keepeer Guzdar or the new man Kharas. I am sure the committee must recognise this fact.

Now we come to Kanga the wicket-keeper. Here is another useful left-handed batsman—a very nervous batsman during his first over or two, but if allowed to stay hits away merrily and with judgment. As a wicket-keeper we are inclined to think he is not so good as he used to be, and fancy the Committee have taken this into consideration when they asked Guzdar to play. Dorab Mody is the next on the list, and we fancy is the most likely man to get runs after Mistry and Daruwalla. Essentially a fast wicket batsman but very clear at adapting his style to different conditions of wicket. Kharas is a stranger to us, and Writer, Billimoria and Mehta bring up the tail of the team, Billimoria being the best of the two, and I should not be surprised to see him shape well as a batsman.

That the match will be an interesting one we have little reason to doubt. That both sides will play up keenly and well is certain.

There is one thing that we "old buffers" notice, and and notice with regret, and that is that the fielding standing is below what it ought to be. The Parsee XI have a great reputation for their fielding. Well we have seen them field well, and we must confess when things have not been going as they would have wished, we have seen them field in a most slovenly way. Let us hope the Parsees will no longer live on their reputation of a few years ago as being a capital fielding team. Fielding is such an easy thing to be good at, but most difficult to reach a pitch of excellence, a standard that ought to be attained by all players who come to play on either side in this big match. An odd half hour's fielding and throwing practice two or three times a week during the cricket season would do everyone the greatest good in the world, and it would make such a difference in the game, very often a very material difference in the result. If the players have not practised their fielding and throwing in for this match, let us at any rate hope that for the return match in Poona they will practise keenly at this most important department of the Game.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE AND SARDAR EDALJI MODY OF SURAT.

SARDAR DAVUR EDULJI KHARSHEDJI MODI, head of the Parsee Panchayet, Surat, on behalf of the Parsee community at Surat, forwarded an address enclosed in a beautiful casket to Her Majesty the Queen in pursuance of a resolution passed at a public meeting held at the bungalow of Sardar Davur Edulji and presided over by himself. Mr. J. McNeill, Acting Collector has sent the following communications to Sardar Davur Edulji.

To Sardar Davur Edalji Kharsedji Modi, Head of the Parsi Panchayet, Surat.

Surat, 16th July, 1898.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in forwarding to you the accompanying original letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, and have the honour to request that you will communicate its contents to the members of your community who were joined in presenting the address and casket to Her Majesty the Queen Empress.—I have the honour to be &c.

(Sd.) J. MCNEILL.

The following is a copy of the letter from the Government of India and signed by Mr. Lusan, Deputy Secretary to Government of India :—The undersigned is directed to say that the Secretary of State has intimated that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been pleased to accept the address and the casket presented by the Parsi Community of Surat on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign, and has commanded that Her Majesty's special thanks may be conveyed to the presenters for this loyal offering.

ALTHOUGH, says the "Globe," the waste of Sikhs and other fighting races of India by enlistment for service in other parts of the Empire cannot be too strongly condemned, opportunities should not be missed for giving Indian regiments their fair share of active service. The present expedition to Khartum is eminently a case in point. At Suakin Indian troops have borne the heat and burden of the day, and it would have been only gracious to allow at least one regiment of Indian Cavalry a share in the honour of the capture of Khartum.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY vs. POONA.

THE weather on Saturday when this match was continued, was a contrast to the previous day, the sun was blazing down and the glare from a expectators point of view was most unpleasant. A shower of rain just before play commenced made the wicket fairly easy to start with, but the sun soon told its tale and after half-an-hour's play it was bumping badly. Scott and Back, the not outs went to the wickets to face the bowling of Greig and Deas and the latter opened his account with a three to leg off Deas, and a couple of byes brought up the century. Back was'nt destined to stay very long and after adding a couple more to his score he got under one from Greig and was held at cover point. His 28 was a most useful contribution and got by steady cricket. Clark took his place and banged Deas for three and in the next over put Greig away for a couple and was clean bowled by the next ball (110-6-5). Vines joined Scott but failed to stay, putting his second ball into Deas' hands at slip. Strong filled the vacancy, but the good old Bombay rot had fairly let in and Scott was immediatly got rid of by Deas without anything being added to the score. Macbeth and strong now became partners and the former commenced laying about him in great style and soon brought 120 on the board. Here his career was suddenly cut short by Young, who stamped him rather smartly off Greig. Muirhead was the last man, and the follow on seemed inevitable. He raised the hopes of Bombay by putting Deas away to the tents, but it was only a flash in the pan, and the next ball he was splendidly caught in the slips by Shearm, and the innings closed for 129. At about 12-15 Bombay commenced their second innings, Carnegy and Holland again going to the wickets, while Deas and Greig continued the bowling. Cricket was very slow for a time—both bowlers were on the spot and both batsmen cautious, Carnegy began to feel his way at length and cut Deas to the boundary for 4 driving the next ball for a couple. He appeared rather partial to Deas and again cut him for 4 in the next over. 20 was soon afterwards hoisted on the board. Holland was merely keeping his wicket up and letting Carnegy do all the scoring. The latter unfortunately got in front of his wicket to a straight one from Greig and had to go, having made 21 by being attractive cricket (25 1-20). Stevens took his place but did'nt seem at home. The wicket was bumping badly and game became very slow again. By a series of singles, 30 was brought on the board, and Stevens put one up to mid off which was not accepted, this seemed to give him confidence and he cut Greig for a couple. Things became livelier all round and 40 was brought up, the partnership was not destined to last, and in the next over Shearm clean bowled Holland. Back took his place but was caught at the wicket before he could score. Henderson joined Stevens and the score was taken to 48, before the bell rang for tiffin. On resuming after the interval, Henderson was held in the slips off Greig before anything was added to the score, 48 for 4 wickets. Scott joined Stevens and commenced by sending Deas away for 3. He followed this up by cutting the same bowler for 4. Some really lively cricket was now witnessed, Scott laying about him on all sides. Shearm took the ball from Deas, but was treated in much the same way and the hopes of Bombay once more rose but with his last ball Shearm induced Scott to put a hot one to Sale at short leg and he had to retire for a well played 22·5 wickets for 83. Clarke joined Stevens and both batsman began to make runs, Clark scring the faster of the two. A good many uppish strokes just out of reach of the field gave them confidence, and the century was hoisted. Clarke, however, was caught at mid on and the partnership came to an end. Macbeth joined Stevens but before a run was added to the score the latter was caught at the wicket off Shearm. He had made 28 by somewhat flukey cricket, but without him the Gymkhana would have sustained a single innings defeat. 7 wickets for 100 and eight runs required to avert the single innings victory when Vines joined Macbeth. Between them they carried the score to 110 when Vines put one up to cover point and had to retire. Strong took his place but was caught in the long field when he had made a couple and Muirhead the last man was bowled all over his wicket before he could score the innings closing for 116 ,leaving Poona 8 runs to get to win. Major Beresford and Young went in to knock off the necessary runs, Carnegy and Clarke showing the bowling. With his third ball Carnegy got the former batsman caught at the wicket. (0.-1-0). Mander joined Young and a maiden over followed from Clarke, and with his third ball, Carnegy clean bowled the new batsman, Sweeny took his place and a single off Clarke and a couple off Carnegy followed and then the latter clean bowled Young amidst great excitement. (3-3-3) Shearme joined Sweeny but before a run could be added the latter was run out in attempting a short one (3-4-0). The tail of the Poona Gymkhana having been dismissed for 3 runs, Greig appeared on the scene receiving a great ovation as he walked to the wickets. He soon put the issue beyond doubt, and Poona won a good game by 6 wickets. The following are the scores.

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

H H Bond, c and b Clarke	74		
Capt Greig, b Clarke	0	not out	3
F P Pocock, c and b Carnegy	7		
E L Sale, l b w b Clarke	24		
L M Deas, c Clarke, b Carnegy	3		
E C Bradford, c Clarke, b Carnegy	11		
Major Beresford, c Holland, b Carnegy	1	c Muirhead, b Carnegy	0
D A Mander, c Clarke, b Carnegy	7	b Carnegy	0
F Sweeney, b Clarke	0	run out	0
Major Young, b Clarke	14	b Carnegy	3
L Shearme not out	3	not out	2
Extras	29	Extras	0
Total	248	Total for 4 wickets	8

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	O	M	R	W
Clarke	37	10	86	5
Carnegy	30	7	62	5
Macbeth	6	1	19	0
Strong	2	0	8	0
Vines	8	0	19	0
Scott	2	0	15	0

2nd Innings.	O	M	R	W
	3	4	1	0
	3	2	4	3

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings

Capt Carnegy, b Greig	35	l b w, b Greig	21
Capt Holland, b Sale	7	b Shearme	5
L B Stephens, b Greig	10	c Young, b Shearme	28
Lieut Back R N C, Sweeney b Greig	28	c Young, b Sale	
Lieut Henderson R N C, Beresford b Greig	7	c Deas, b Greig	3
W B Scott, c Beresford, b Deas	6	c Sale, Shearme	22
J B Macbeth, St Young, b Greig	10	not out	5
J Clarke, b Greig	5	c Bond, b Sale	14
Lieut Vines R T M, c Deas, b Greig	0	c Beresford, b Shearme	9
P B Strong, not out	0	c Bond, b Sale	2
A Muirhead, c Shearme, b Deas	5	b Shearme	0
Extras	16	Extras	7
Total	129	Total	116

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	O	M	R	W
Deas	21	5	53	2
Sale	7	1	23	1
Greig	20	6	31	7
Shearme	5	2	6	0

2nd Innings.	O	M	R	W
	14	7	27	0
	13	3	24	3
	16	6	32	2
	15	3	24	

MOUNTED SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY.

1. Tent-pegging : (a) Horses : (b) Ponies, To take ball off a post with but end of spear, reverse spear and take peg

2. Postillion Race. Either horses or ponies. To ride one and lead the other round trees.

3. Bicycle race for ladies only, 200 yards, last past the post to win. Competitors may not turn round, and anyone dismounting will be disqualified.

4. The Criterion Stakes (Ladies, nomination) Gentlemen to ride a given course to where ladies are standing, and dismount. Ladies to mix a whisky and soda which gentlemen will drink through a straw then mount and ride home over same course

5. Bicycle Spiral Race To be run in heats of four

6. Pony Scurry. Ponies which are previous winners of these scurries to be penalised 20 yards. Entries for this event to be made on notice board at the Gymkhana before 8 p m on Tuesday

N. B.—The sports will commence at 5 p m sharp owing to the number of events.

C WEBSTER,
C CORBETT,
Joint Hon. Secys.

MR. ASQUITH was the principal speaker on July 19 at a meetiug held in St. James's Hall under the presidency of the Bishop of London. It was decided to establish an Indemnity Fund for the protection of women and children who suffer in consequence of giving evidence required by law under the Factories Act. The gathering was under the auspices of the Industrial Law Committee.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	16	5	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	2	21
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malaluxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	0	29
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	4	1	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	1	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	14
Total	31	16	100
Same date last year	3	1	141

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Deaths	0

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	1	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umerkhadi, and Dongri	2	2	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	0	1	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malaluxmi	2	3	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	1
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	5
Hospitals	0	1	2
Total	5	8	84
Total plague deaths to date	30,393	26,491	
Same date last year	0	2	140

There was one plague attack on the 5th instant within the Municipal District of Bandora.

There were no plague cases on the 6th instant within the Municipal District of Bandora.

FAREWELL TO A PLAGUE OFFICER.

The residents and plague local committees in C. Ward held a private meeting at Shunkershett house, Girgaum, on Saturday afternoon, when upon the motion of Mr. B. B. Pitale, seconded by Mr. G. A. Nadkarni, it was resolved to request Captain Bingley to meet them at a meeting to be held at Shunkershett house on the 18th idem, to show their appreciation of his services.

DAMAUN.

The mortality at Lower Damaun on Thursday was one from plague, and on Friday two, being one from plague and the other from dropsy. On the same dates last year the mortality was respectively two and one.—The Goa Government have dispensed with the services of the acting Health Officer, Dr. Cunha and have appointed Dr. Menesse the present Health Officer of the District of Nagar Haveli and permanent Health Officer of Damaud, and until he is relieved by the appointment of a new Health Officer for Nagar Haveli which is to be competed for by examination at Goa, Dr. John Moniz has been appointed to act as Health Officer of Damaun.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

There were two fresh cases of plagne reported from the Medical College Hospital yesterday (3rd August,) but no deaths. Of the six patients at present in hospital five are reported to be on a fair way to recovery; the condition of the sixth, however, is causing some anxiety.

There were two seizures of plague on the 3rd instant, one of which proved fatal. This brings the number of cases up to 193, and of deaths to 156. The general death-rate was 46 as against 49, the average of the past five years.

At the 6th ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Commissioners held yesterday afternoon at the Town Hall, under the presidency of Mr. R. T. Greer, Chairman of the Corporation, Babu Nolin Behari Sircar asked the following questions—

I. (a) Will the Chairman be good enough to inform the Commissioners what has been the total amount of expenditure under Plague Regulations in Calcutta up to 31st July 1898 ?

(b) Has the whole amount been paid out of the funds of the Corporation ?

(c) Of the total expenditure how much has been spent for—(i) construction, fitting up rent. etc., of the Isolation Hospitals ; (ii) for the establishment of District Officers, Doctors, Nurses, etc ; (iii) for actual works of sanitary improvement in the town ?

II. (a) Are deaths from plague included in the Vital Statistics issued weekly by the Health Department and published in the newspapers ?

(b) Under what heading are these deaths tabulated ?

(c) Will the Chairman kindly explain why the deaths from plague are not separately shewn in the Vital Statistics ?

The Chairman in reply said :—

I. (a) All expenditure on plague up to July has been lumped together, whether undertaken by the Chairman with the sanction under the Municipal Act or under the Plague Regulations. These accounts are now being separated. I hope to be able to supply the figures to Babu Nolin Behari Sircar at a very early date. The office has been employed for some days at the work.

(b) All sums spent by the Chairman under the Plague Regulations had been paid out of the funds of the Corporation.

(c) The details are being extracted from the accounts. Notice of the question came too late for the collection of a complete reply for this meeting.

II. (a) Yes.

(b) Sporadic plague.

(c) Plague deaths have been shown separately in the weekly and monthly reports of the Health Department since the receipt of the orders of Government—the 27th of June. The tables issued previous to the receipt of these orders have been cancelled, and they have been reconstructed with the plague deaths shewn under the heading "Sporadic Plague."

PLAGUE OBSERVATION CAMPS.

The total number of persons examined and detained during the week ending the 17th of July, at the respective camps of Chakradharpur (up trains), Chousa (up trains), Chousa (steamer up), and Mirwa (up trains) were as follows:—Number of persons examined during the week from Monday to Sunday—744, 6,210, 419, and 1, 051; total 9,024. Number of persons examined since the plague observation camp was opened—4,368, 95,139, 419, and 21,,229 ; total 124,155. Number of suspects detained during the week—84, 189, 1, and 40; total 314. Number of suspects detained since the camp was opened—451, 3,933, 1, and 907 ; total 5,292. Number of persons detained in camp during the week—84, 189, 1, and 40 ; total 314.—*Englishman.* (Friday).

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 22ND JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bengal, Captain L. M. Wibmer, R. N. R., with the overland mails of the 22nd ultimo, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Bergne, Mr
Chronwell, Mr H
Dunn, Mr J
Dewar, Mr A
DeDomball, Mr and Misses
Illingworth, Mrs
Pottinger, Mr
Wenn, Mr, Mrs and son

FROM MARSEILLES.

Benson, Hon Justice and Mrs
Bayley, Mr J
Blanford, Mr J H
Black, Mr
Cumming, Mr I
Coxon, Mr
Down, Mr C
Dott, Mr A
Freemantle, Mr H
Ferris, Col
Grunig, Mr A
George, Mr and Mrs
Hewitt, Comdr
Humphries, Mr
John, Mr
Mitchell, Mr R
Mayston, Mr N
Mackay, Mr A
Millet, Mr and Mrs
Phillips Mr F
Peacock, Lt
Palmer, Mr
Robertson, Mr
Singh, Mr and Mrs
Turner, Mr
Wilson, Mr A D
Whittall, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Maguire, Mr H
Maddox, Mr
Nathan, Mr R
Vaughan, Mr

FROM ADEN.

Peel, Mr H C W
Townsend, Lt C S
Wadson, Capt F W G

A TRICOLOUR which was captured by the King of Wam from the French, and sent to Kumasi, has been returned to the Governor of the Ivory Coast.

SIR DAVID CHALMERS, the Imperial Commissioner appointed to inquire into the Sierra Leone rising, landed at Freetown this week, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

M. PAVLOFF, the Russian Charge d'Affaires in China who threatened the other day, in the event of certain claims made by him not being acceded to, to leave Pekin, has tendered an apology for his conduct.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 22.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S MISHAP.

THE London season has terminated very unfortunately for the virtual leader of English Society. Just as his Royal Highness was looking forward to a respite from those ornamental but irksome duties which Mr. John Morley once said, he for one should not be obliged to perform, a serious and annoying accident has befallen the Heir Apparent. On Saturday the Prince left town to spend the week-end at Waddesdon Manor, the Buckinghamshire seat of Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, M.P. A number of members of the smartest set were invited to meet the illustrious visitor. The party included the Earl and Countess of Warwick, Georgiana Lady Dudley and Lady Randolph Churchill, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Sir Francis Lascelles. Mr. Henry Chaplin and Mr. Christopher Sykes, Count Mensdorff and M. Correa to mention only some of the names. The Prince was to have returned to town Monday morning soon after breakfast, but as he was descending what in the official account is described as the spiral staircase, he missed his footing and fell. The local doctor was quickly procured and he advised as the Prince was suffering great pain that the journey back to London should be deferred until late in the afternoon. The Prince was driven to the Aylesburg railway station, where another contretemps occurred. As he was being lifted from the carriage to the train the invalid chair on which he sat—one obtained from the Royal Bucks Hospital—partially collapsed, but fortunately its occupant was prevented from falling and he good humouredly observed that it "did not matter." On arrival at Marlbourgh House his own doctor, Sir Francis Laking, saw him in conjunction with Sir William MacCormac. Subsequently Sir Thomas Smith was called in and at a later period, the assistance of Lord Lister, our greatest living surgeon, was obtained. At first it was thought that the injury was trivial, but examination by means of the Rontgen rays disclosed the fact that in trying to save himself from falling the Prince fractured the patella of the left knee. The patella is the small crescentic bone which lies in front of the knee joint, in the tendon which passes from the muscles in front of the thigh to the leg, and serves to bring the leg into a straight line with the thigh. The line of fracture the doctors tell us was nearly transverse and close to the upper margin of the patella. About one-fifth of the bone somewhat crescentic in shape was torn away, along with the tendinous insertion of the quadriceps extensor, and the gap between the fragments amounted to a little more than two inches. The joint was distended with blood. Means were adopted to immobilize the limb, bring down the upper fragment, and to prevent tilting. This proved so far successful that upon examination yesterday it was found that the interval between the fragments was greatly diminished, not being more than a quarter of an inch, and the effusion in the joint had lessened considerably. It was decided that there should

Crown? But everything and I might almost say everybody connected with this much-criticised and lightly-regarded Committee are peculiar. In this connection I may mention a rather funny incident *a propos* of the recent Indian loan. The big syndicate to which I alluded last week as having applied for so much and received so little, was I hear composed of the members of the Stock Exchange. After the transaction had been completed one of the directors of the Bank of England read out to an excited crowd the result of the allotments and in doing so he made a curious little slip. He announced that 12·5 per cent of the loan had been granted to the big syndicate referred to and the members went home wishing that more might have been given them but reflecting that they might have had less. You can imagine their chagrin when on coming to the City next morning they found that the worthy director had put the point in the wrong place. The amount allotted to them was not 12·5 but 1·25. My authority is one of the "interested parties."

TRIUMPH OF THE ANTI-VACCINATIONISTS.

"To an attack threatened from this quarter (small fanatical cliques) the Government at the head of the most powerful majority that has been returned to the House of Commons during her Majesty's reign has ignominiously capitulated." Thus dolefully does the leading journal comment in the unexpected surrender to the opponents of compulsory vaccination. The Vaccination Bill as your readers are aware was referred after second reading to the Standing Committee on Law, and it again came before the House for consideration on Tuesday last. Mr. Pickersgill in the interests of the anti-vaccinationists moved that the measure be considered on that day three months, in other words that it be shelved. He, however, did not press his motion to a division, and matters seemed to be going well for the Government until Sir Walter Foster though himself a vaccinationist appeared upon the scene with a proposal that if a parent made a statutory declaration before two magistrates of his conscientious objection to vaccination no order should be made or proceedings taken with reference to the non-vaccination of the child mentioned in the certificate. He suggested the introduction of a clause to the above effect on the ground that the objection entertained towards vaccination by people of all ranks in life is *bona fide* and based on honest though mistaken convictions. To the surprise of the Treasury Bench Sir W. Foster's proposition was not only supported by all the Opposition speakers who took part in the discussion but by quite a number of influential Conservatives including a brother of one of the Cabinet Ministers. This seems to have frightened the Government and towards the end of the debate Mr. Balfour intimated that although he could not accept Sir W. Foster's motion he himself was prepared to submit a clause relieving from penalties all who conscientiously refuse to have their children vaccinated. On the resumption of the discussion on Wednesday, Mr. Chaplin as the Minister in charge of the Bill moved the new clause, which ordered that no parent or other person should be liable to any penalty under section 29 or section 31 of the Vaccination Act of 1867 if within four months from the birth of the child, he satisfied two justices in petty sessions that he conscientiously believed that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivered to the vaccination officer for the district a certificate by such justices of such conscientious objection. An attempt was made to delete the word "satisfies" and to add to the clause the words "which the justices are required to grant if satisfied of the *bona fides* of the statement." The Government however having as Mr. Gibson in his usual candid manner reminded them absolutely given up the principle of compulsion obstinately resisted the smaller concession and on a division the "most powerful majority" of the Victorian reign fell to 57. In the discussion that preceded the vote the Government were severely taken to task by one of their supporters, Mr. Coghill, who predicted that the country would not endorse their action and was at a loss to understand why, they did not utilise the "most powerful majority" to resist the demands of the opposition. Mr. Chaplin replied to Mr. Coghill by saying that he ought to have spoken earlier and by reminding him that if the 23 members who took part in Tuesday's debate all except one solitary individual disapproved of compulsion. What was he to do in the circumstances? He deplored as much as anybody the want of faith felt by certain people in the efficacy of vaccination but he could not be blind to the change of opinion that had come over members since the second reading. Undoubtedly party loyalty would have given the Government a majority, but there was a more important consideration than obtaining a Government majority, viz., the future administration of the Vaccination Acts. Mr. Asquith consoled Mr. Chaplin for the hard words and black looks of some of his "honourable friends," by assuring him that, the great majority of the House recognized the spirit of manliness and common-sense which he had displayed in repudiating the appeal made to him by one of his own supporters to use his party majority in defiance of the feeling prevalent in the House. Finally Mr. Asquith, who is not above indulging in a little claptrap now and then, loftily assured her Majesty's Government that they had dealt with the question in a spirit worthy of the traditions of the House of which he has been a member for the enormously long period of 12 years. We were told in July 1895 when the "most powerful majority" had just been returned, that the faddists of every sort and description had received their death-blow. The events of last Tuesday and Wednesday show how much justification there was for that boast. The Woman-Suffragists, the anti-opiumists, and the ladies of both sexes who shriek against what they call the legalisation and encouragement of vice, will be more audacious than ever now that they see how easy a thing it is to make the present Government capitulate.

CHANGES AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

The interesting announcement is made that Lord Salisbury has decided to create an additional permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affair whose duty it will be "to deal with international questions connected with Africa" and it is said that Sir Martin Gosselin is to be the first holder of the new post. Sir Martin is at present Secretary of Embassy at Paris and he is well up in all that relates to those portions of our African possessions where we are most liable to come into collision with other Powers. Mr. Chamberlain's enemies interpret the action of Lord Salisbury as a declaration of war against his too "pushful" Colonial Secretary and as an intimation that he must not in future trespass upon the Foreign Office preserves. However this may be, there is no doubt that the Foreign Office resents too much interference by other departments; and this desire to be a sort of *imperium in imperio* has been specially marked under Lord Salisbury's regime. Perhaps his lordship thinks that as he does not concern himself with the work of other departments of the State administration he should be left alone. But it is this attitude of non-interference on the part of Lord Salisbury that so many deplore. As head of the Government he ought to have a general superintendence over all the departments, but it is notorious that he exercises no such control. Whether he abstains from interesting himself in the general work of the Ministry on principle I cannot say; but even if he wished to keep himself *au fait* with what goes on at the India office, the Colonial office, the War office, the Education office, &c., it would be a task beyond his powers. As. Mr. Gladstone was never tired of pointing out the management of the foreign affairs of a country like ours is enough to absorb the entire energies of the most active of men, and ought to be kept quite separate from the office of Prime Minister. Everybody sees this except Lord Salisbury, but hitherto he has been obdurate and the result is a want of cohesion in the administration that is apparent to even the most casual student of public business. In connexion with the reported addition to the permanent staff of the Foreign office Sir Howard Vincent makes a suggestion which has the merit of being more sensible than some of his proposals. He recommends that advantage should be taken of the present opportunity of putting the Commercial Department of the Foreign Office on a stronger footing. In view of the unceasing commercial activity of the Foreign Departments of other countries—an activity as to which some of our rulers seem still wofully ignorant or indifferent—he suggests the appointment of an official with the authority of an Under-Secretary who "could advise and direct the proceedings in all matters relating to trade of Her Majesty's diplomatic and consular representatives and commercial attaches, and receive without delay or circumlocution their telegraphic and written advices, having an office and staff readily accessible to the business public in business hours, and with authority to place all information in his possession at once in the hands of those able to utilise it for the advantage of British trade and labours."

The reference to "business hours" is rather cruel and perhaps a little unfair. I do not know how it may be at the Foreign Office, but in other departments the time has gone past when an official could spend the day at his club in Pall Mall, leaving word at the office that if he was wanted on urgent business he could be sent for! This is not an exaggeration of the state of things that existed even up to a comparatively recent period. One such instance is within my own knowledge. We have changed all that and no self-respecting head of a Government department would now a days accept the excuse of Charles Lamb for arriving at office late namely that he left early.

ROBBERY AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Are thieves becoming more impudent or detectives less effective? I heard the other day of a lady who in a 'buss between the Marble Arch had her pocket picked, the purse being replaced after being emptied of its contents. A still more audacious robbery has been the talk of the city. On Saturday shortly before closing hours one of Coutts's clerk was at the Bank of England with an order for £3,000 in sovereigns. His attention was in some way diverted and in his momentary absence from the counter one of three canvas bags each containing £1,000 disappeared. A "respectable-looking well-dressed man" was seen to leave the Banking Department almost at the moment of the theft being discovered, he was carrying a black bag and is thought to have been the thief. As there are many "respectable-looking well-dressed men" in London the chances of the culprit being arrested—and there is no other clue—are to say the least rather doubtful. According to the Solicitor to the London Bankers' Associations, the "Walk Clerks" employed by every bank and the clerks of all railways and important firms are closely watched by gangs of men who will follow their prey for years knowing that at last in a single moment of carelessness they will have an opportunity of committing a robbery from a bank counter which will repay them for all their trouble. No one we are told is safe from the operations of these men and the legal gentleman suggests that "Walk Clerks" should be constantly reminded of their responsibilities and dangers. A stern lesson to "walk" in another direction might also be useful to careless clerks. The employment of a few more detectives in City Banks might also be desirable. If these "gangs of men" are as the solicitor to the Bankers' Association says constantly at work they ought to be be known to the police.

ALLEGED UNGENEROUS TREATMENT OF SEPOYS.

Sir Seymour King, whose sympathies are not confined to the grievances of European officials, has taken up the case of the native soldiers wounded in the recent frontier campaign. He will shortly ask Lord George Hamilton whether 500 men of the Native Army returned from the late campaign maimed for life by the loss either of an arm or a leg: whether, the pension to which these maimed soldiers are entitled is five rupees or 6s. 8d. per month, on which they are expected to maintain themselves and families: whether the Secretary of State is aware that great discontent has been caused among the men themselves and among the Sikhs generally, by the fact that those who come under the first class for simple wounds receive four rupees a month, while those who are incapacitated in the manner indicated from further service, and in most cases from any work, receive only five rupees: And whether he will consider the advisability of revising the regulations in the direction of more generous treatment of men who have been incapacitated in the service of the Queen-Empress.

PROLONGATION OF SIR G. BIRDWOOD'S SERVICES.

In accordance with the law, a minute by the Secretary of State for India explaining the circumstances under which Sir George Birdwood has been retained in the service after attaining the age of 65, was recently laid upon the table of the House of Commons and has to day been published as a Parliamentry paper. Sir George reached what in official circles and in no other circles is considered the patriarchal and incapacitating age of 65 on the 8th of December 1897. Lord George Hamilton's minute setting forth the reasons why Sir G. Birdwood retains his post as Special Assistant and Visitor of the India Museum until the 1st of January 1899, is dated 30th June 1898. They do not rush through business in Whitehall. The reasons given for postponing the date of Sir George's retirement are that he possesses peculiar qualifications which are essential to the performance of his duties, and that to have transferred those duties to another officer would have been attended with inconvenience. It is not known yet who will be Sir G. Birdwood's successor or whether there will be a successor. The general opinion seems to be, that the work now done by Sir George will be performed in a way that will not necessitate the appointment of a new special assistant in the Revenue Department. Perhaps it is hoped to utilise the scientific and technical branches of the Imperial Institute a little more in return for the grant that it receives from the revenues of India. By the way, the strenuous efforts that were made to induce the Colony of Victoria to abandon her threat to stop her contribution to the Imperial Institute seem to have failed. A telegram from Australia informs us that in the Legislative Council at Melbourne on Tuesday it was announced that "the Government of Victoria had withdrawn its contribution towards the maintenance of the Imperial Institute." It was anticipated by the Institute's critics that the example of Victoria would be adopted by the other colonies and by India. So far I believe that gloomy prediction has not been realised, but I am afraid that even if India and the rest of the Colonies continue their aid, it will not make the financial position as satisfactory as it ought to be.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Major-General W. Molyneux, Admiral Massie, father of the British Navy; Admiral Pleydell-Bouverie, Dr. W. A. Hunter, formerly Radical member for Aberdeen, a recognised authority on Roman law, and a late Professor of University College; Mr. Arthur Guest, ex-Conservative member for Poole and a very well-known man about town; Don Luis Dominguez, Argentine Minister in London; Mr. W. R. Larminie, late Bengal Civil Service; Mir Aulad Ali, Professor of Arabic and Hindustani in Dublin University; Professor A. Rivier, the Belgian Jurist; and Jean Luie, a prominent witness in the Tichborne case.

THE SITUATION IN UGANDA.

A *Times'* letter from Uganda, dated April 23, says:—"The prompt return of Mr. Berkeley, the popular Commissioner and Consul-General, before the termination of his leave has restored confidence throughout Uganda, although since his return King Mwanga has escaped from German territory and is massing an army in Aukole, a province to the west of Uganda; while King Kaberega is at the head of a large hostile force in the Unyoro district. There will shortly be 1000 trained troops within the Uganda Protectorate and these will be able to deal with fresh complications. The consequences of the revolt are most deplorable, as we thereby lose the services of an excellent body of troops—ideal troops for this country, as they will carry their own food and ammunition, and can be got ready to start half an hour after the order has been given. They are excellent fighters withal, many of them having been with General Gordon at Khartum, and later with Emin Pasha and Sir Samuel Baker. It is true that they are hired troops, and have on two previous occasions shown a disposition to mutiny; but if their grievances had only been considered earlier, and less parsimony shown in our dealings with them, they would have constituted an offensive and defensive force to be unequalled in Africa, and one of the bulwarks of the Empire. The Indian insists on having the food he is accustomed to, and the transport of Indian rations to Uganda means that each Sepoy costs the Government about four rupees a day to feed. An Indian regiment in Uganda on Indian rations thus costs the Government about £78,000 a year. With Uganda settled again, the question will arise as to how its northern boundary is to be adequately protected in the future. An Indian contingent of 400 men is being recruited as a permanent garrison for Uganda in association with the loyal Sudanese and some Swahili troops; and it is generally supposed that the Indian regiment now on active service here will be ordered down the Nile to Wadelai and possibly back to India via Khartum."

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooths brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleans the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot. 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit charges Clive Durant, Dhanjibhoy Dadabhoy Dadyseth, Cooverji Merwanji Mehta, A. Williams and Sorabji Rustomji Battliwalla with putting him into fear in order to extort money from him and with conspiracy. Mr. D. D. Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Owen, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, defended the second accused, Dhanjibhoy Dadyseth; Mr Brown and Mr. Alpaiwalla solicitors, represented Cooverji M. Mehta; Mr. M. A. Jinnah barrister-at-law appeared for the fourth accused, Williams, and the fifth, Sorabji R. Battliwala, was defended by Mr. S. F. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Captain, solicitor. The first accused, Clive Durant, conducted his own defence.

Mr. Maneckji Sorabji Captain, Solicitor, examined by Mr. Davur, said he knew the second accused Dadyseth. He was his client in April last. He had instructed witness to make an application to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and witness made it to Mr. Webb, the third Presidency Magistrate, on the 9th of April last. Witness saw a report of it published. He made the application orally. It was for an inspection of certain proceedings taken in the Police Court against the agents and directors, or directors, or both in the year 1890. Witness informed his worship that the inspection was required in connection with the proceedings which his client intended to take against the directors. Permission for the inspection was granted.

A CREDITOR URGED TO RELEASE NANABHOY.

Jehangir Nowroji Kaka, examined by Mr. Davur, said he was a dealer in furniture and had a shop at Khetwadi. He knew Nanabhoy Engineer, against whom witness had obtained a decree for Rs. 75. In execution of that decree witness had him imprisoned in the month of February last. Witness went to the jail to pay the bhatta allowance on 28th February. He was accompanied by Cowasji Pallonji, a clerk of witness's pleader. Witness saw Durant near the jailor. After witness paid the allowance, Durant told him and the clerk to come to his room as he wanted to speak to them. The jailor refused to allow them to do so without the Superintendent's order. Durant then took up a piece of paper, wrote out an application to the Superintendent, and asked witness and the clerk to sign it. They signed it. They were subsequently allowed to enter Durant's room. Nanabhoy, Cooverji Mehta, and Dady were there. Nanabhoy introduced witness to Mehta as his creditor. Mehta asked witness why he kept Nanabhoy in jail any longer? He further said "Nanabhoy has no money now. We have a big good job in our hands involving thousands of rupees, and Nanabhoy will get a share in the profit. We will then make Nanabhoy pay you up in full with interest." Witness said that until he was paid he would not allow Nanabhoy to go out of jail. When they further persuaded witness, he said if he got half his money and costs he would let Nanabhoy go. That was not done. Witness offered to let him go on Mehta standing security for him. Mehta did refuse and witness then left them. In the month of March witness received a letter from Nanabhoy, in consequence of which Mehta came to witness's house to see him. He told witness that he had brought Rs. 30 for costs with him as stated in his letter and that witness should let him go that day. (The letter was marked for indentification.) Fifteen or twenty days after witness's last visit to the jail he had again been there. Nanabhoy, Mehta, and Durant were there. Mehta said there were very few days left for Nanabhoy to remain in jail and they experienced great difficulty in their business owing to his being kept in Jail. He further said that Durant was also about to leave the jail shortly and it would be better if witness allowed Nanabhoy to do the same. He said he would pay the cost which witness had incurred. Witness said, very well, he might come to him and he would see what he could do. Mehta came to his house on 30th March and told him to let Nanabhoy go on Mehta's paying Rs. 30. Witness consented to do that, as he had no other alternative. Eventually Nanabhoy was released. Neither Nanabhoy nor anybody else had since made any further payment to him in satisfaction of the decree.

Cowasji Pallonji, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Nowrosji Pallonji Pavri a pleader practising in the Court of Small Causes, was next examined and in corroboration of the last witness.

EVIDENCE OF DURANT'S LANDLORD.

Muncherji Ruttonji, one of the proprietors of the Fitzgerald Hotel examined by Mr. Davur, said he knew Durant, who came to reside in the hotel on 24th March. He came with the accused Battliwalla. Durant asked for a room, but as witness had read of his money transactions in newspapers he asked Durant to pay him in advance. Battliwala said he would do so. Witness gave Durant a room that day and on the 27th he gave witness a cheque for Rs. 35, in advance for a fortnight. Durant said he had borrowed the money from Battliwalla. At the expiration of the fortnight witness asked for another fortnight's advance. Durant said he would get the money from Battliwalla in a day or two and pay him. After six or seven days Durant paid witness Rs. 30 only. During the time Battliwalla, Mehta and Dadyseth used to come there and do their business. They did not inform witness of their business at that time. Two or three days after the third fortnight commenced witness asked for another advance. Durant told him to wait for some days as he was expecting to get some money. He put the witness off for about eight days, before he paid up the money in advance. At the commencement of the fourth fortnight witness again demanded money, and Durant told him that he would get money from Battliwalla. After waiting for eight days, witness told Battliwalla and Mehta that as Durant was working for them they should stand security for him. They told him to wait for two or three days saying Durant was to get a good sum of money. Witness thereupon told Durant either to pay up the money or to leave the hotel. At that time witness saw a printed copy of an information which had been filled in the courts. Durant showed the information to witness and said this was the big job he had in hand and he expected to get a large sum of money from it. Two or three days passed away, and on the 20th of May two or three police officers came and took away Durant. Durant had a bundle of papers with him and on going away he told witness that he was going to the Fort. The bundle of papers were four inches thick and the papers were of brief size. During the last fortnight Williams commenced to visit Durant. Battliwalla and Dady used to come often, but Mehta sometimes. After Durant was taken away by the police witness did not see him, but he received a letter from him from jail. Witness sent to him his wearing apparel and all his documents as desired by him in his letter. Excepting the newspapers witness sent to him all his papers in a basket and the file of those papers was about five or six inches thick. These were sent on the third or fourth day. When Durant left he was indebted to witness for Rs. 94. Witness had filed a suit against him in the Small Causes Court, and on the understanding that Durant should pay up the money by 6th August witness was expecting to give up all his belongings. A consent decree was obtained in these terms. A few days before Durant was arrested witness had demanded money from him, in fact he made frequent demands, but he was always put off. Two or three days before his arrest, witness thought, Durant had some money, because he had bought sweetmeats for his child and had spent some money in his bar. Witness then asked him to pay up the money, but Durant again put him off saying he was expecting to get a large sum of money. Witness came to know of Nanabhoy Engineer after Durant came to reside in his hotel. Nanabhoy used to take food with Durant and to carry a bundle of papers belonging to Durant. On almost all the occasions when these people (the accused) came Nanabhoy accompanied them. Sometimes he came alone. He came alone on the 26th since Durant's arrest. After Durant was arrested Nanabhoy ceased to come there, and it was not possible for any one to come there and steal his papers. Durant had in his room a cupboard, the lock of which was not in order and had no key. Durant's ayah and his son lived with him one day in the same room. After his arrest the ayah came and took away some things for the use of the child. After that the room was locked.

Further inquiry into the case was adjourned to Saturday next.

DURANT AT THE POLICE COURT.

WHY HE DELAYS PROCEEDINGS AGAINST NANABHOY.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Clive Durant appeared before Mr. E. Wilkin, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, and asked to be allowed to make a statement in reference to certain charges of theft and receiving stolen property belonging to himself, committed by Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer and Dorabji Cursetji Patel respectively and which charges, he (Durant) intended to lay before his worship on Tuesday next.

The Magistrate: I understand these charges are pending before Mr. Dastur and he had issued summons.

Durant stated that that was not so. The case had gone before the High Court and the Magistrate had been ordered to proceed according to law, but he (Mr. Dastur) had not issued proper process. There were other objections to the case proceeding before Mr. Dastur and as a matter of tactics it was desirable to await the conclusion of the evidence to be given by the accused persons in the case of alleged extortion now going on before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, as otherwise they might change their stories. He had intended to take the matter in revision to the High Court, but for certain reasons he could not do so at present. Mr. Dastur had called upon him to show cause why the case should not be struck out and the delay of reference to the High Court would be saved by proceeding with the case in this Court. Durant further stated that the other side had been endeavouring to balk his application by putting in defamatory petitions and applications against him with a view of poisoning the mind of the magistrate. In the case of charges he had brought against Mr. Jeejeebhoy Petit, the latter's solicitor was allowed to interview the Magistrate, before the application was disposed of. These practices were grossly irregular and calculated to contaminate the course of justice. He had always understood that all applications for process were "ex parte" unless the Magistrate thought fit to direct preliminary inquiries. He intended to bring the irregularities in question to the notice of the High Court. Persons, who filed defamatory petitions were under the law, liable to prosecution and he intended to prosecute the parties in the present case for this offence also. He did not wish to proceed against them more than once as his time was fully occupied in defending himself against the charges now pending against him. Under the circumstances he trusted his worship would not countenance any attempt to repeat in his Court, the manoeuvers that had been practised in the other Courts or at all events if the other side came forward with any defamatory application, it should not be heard "ex parte" but notice should be issued to him.

His Worship inquired whether all that he (Durant) wanted was a notice before the Court would entertain an application against him.

Durant having replied in the affirmative, the Magistrate said that he would let him have a notice.

Durant then left the Court.

SUPREME COURT.

THE PROSECUTION OF A. M. GEPP.

THE charge of cheating preferred against A. M. Gepp by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—commenced at Colombo in the Supreme Court, before His Lordship Justice D. F. Browne on Monday last.

Mr. Crown Counsel E. C. Dumbleton conducted the prosecution, Mr. Advocate Van Langenberg with him, and instructed by Mr. Geo. de Saram of the firm of Messrs. F. J. and R. F. de Saram; while Mr. Advocate Rudra with Messrs. Travers-Drapes and Allan Drieberg appeared for the defence, instructed by Mr. H. Creasy of the firm of Messrs. Julius and Creasy. Contrary to all expectation, the case seemed to excite not the slightest interest. The accused looked wan and weary, but bore himself with a resignation which, however patient, seemed to be indicative of that "hope deferred which maketh the heart sick."

Mr. Dumbleton addressed the jurors at considerable length. He as well as the jury had their duty to perform, and he trusted they would perform theirs conscientiously. In cases of this kind—cases which gained a certain amount of notoriety through the medium of the press juries had to be exhorted to lay aside any impression they might form outside the court. He must ask them to bear that exhortation in mind and as far as human nature permitted, to obliterate from their memories any impression they had formed before the case. Their verdict had to be formed on the evidence he would supply. He then read portions of the indictment:—that the accused did on the 24th of July last year commit an offence of cheating, under the Ceylon Penal Code. Two or three of the false pretences—which were necessary to establish the act of cheating—were set out.

He then dwelt on the dishonest concealment of facts. The dishonesty was the concealment of the fact of

HOPELESS INSOLVENCY.

It would appear from the evidence that the accused started in Colombo as a tea buyer and a general broker in a small way about 1889, and continued to do business in a small way as such without a capital to begin with until the year 1893, when, he might say, in an evil hour, he entered into partnership with Jas. Abel. Abel was credited in the books of the firm with a sum of Rs. 5000 said to have been paid in as capital to the firm, but as a matter of fact—as was disclosed in the insolvency proceedings—Abel when coming into partnership did not bring in a cent because Rs. 5000 appearing in the books as "capital" was an old debt due by the accused to Abel, accused having previously borrowed that amount from Abel. It was possible—though he did not know whether it had any material bearing on the case—that was the reason why Abel was offered the partnership in the firm. Well, in 1893 accused took a holiday in England, drawing £980 sterling from the firm for his expenses. During that time Abel carried on the business in Colombo for Gepp. Then on Gepp's return in '93 Abel went to England where he settled till he was adjudicated a bankrupt at the end of 1897. Accused had to carry on the business here, and had also to meet the drafts which Abel made upon him periodically. It would transpire in the municipal archives, subject to the control of General McKibbon, who has been appointed temporary Military Governor. The 13th and 9th Infantry Regiments remain in the city in order to enforce order. The Spanish forces will encamp outside the American lines until they embark for Spain. Santiago itself presents a dismal sight. Most of the houses have been sacked. The stores are all looted, the retaining article can be had for love or money. In the streets, at the entrenchments, at the breast-works, every hundred feet or so along the barbed wire fences are living skeletons of Spanish soldiers. The docks are crowded with starving refugees awaiting the arrival of the Red Cross Society's steamer State of Texas. Twenty thousand refugees are quartered at El Caney, 5000 at Firmeza, 5000 at Cuabita Seiboniato and San Vincente. In one case 500 persons were crowded in a building which presented the appearance of regular pigsty, and gave out a horrible stench. The poor wretches had been using the river water, in which soiled clothing had been washed and all manner of filth floated.

The text of President McKinley's message of thanks to General Shafter is as follows:—

The President of United States sends to you and your brave army the profound thanks of the American people for your brilliant achievements in the campaign resulting in the surrender of the city and of all the Spanish troops and territory under General Toral. Your splendid command has endured not only the hardships and sacrifices incident to campaign and battle, but in the stress of heat and weather has triumphed over obstacles which would have overcome men less brave and determined. One and all have displayed most conspicuous gallantry and commend the gratitude of the nation. The hearts of the people turn with tender sympahy to the sick and wounded; may the Father of Mercies protect and comfort them!

General Shafter replied:—"I thank you, and my army thank you, for your congratulatory telegram of to-day. I am proud to say that every one in it performed his duty gallantly. Your message will be read to every regiment in the army at noon on Sunday."

The victors and vanquished appear to be on excellent terms. A banquet was given on Sunday night by General Toral to General Miles and General Shafter, at which most of the officers on both sides were present. Wine was abundant, but food was scarce, and there was not enough coffee to go round.

According to later news from Santiago the enemy whom the Americans are confronting seem to be not so much the Spaniard as the Cuban. Here are a few of the items of intelligence published in London on Wednesday:—

General Garcia declined to be present at the hoisting of the American flag; the Cubans remain in their trenches; the American rations; the Cubans will neither fight nor work; no communications take place between the Cubans and the Americans; the name of Cuban is execrated in every variation of camp profanity; relations are "bordering upon hostility," and "some predict an early collison."

The "Standards" correspondent telegraphs:—

The Cuban insurgents are angry because General Garcia has not been appointed Governor of Santiago. They hold aloof with a threatening attitude towards the new regime. One Cuban flag which was hoisted without authority was promptly ordered down. General Castillo and his aide-de-camp, who came by General Shafters personal invitation, were the only Cubans who officially participated in the ceremonies when the American flag was raised. The only disquieting feature is the moroseness of the Cuban insurgents at being permitted a weak their revenge upon the Spaniards. Upon a formal protest from the Cuban Junta at not being allowed to enter the city. General Shafter replied that neither Cubans nor Americans would be permitted to despoil the city; nor to govern it, as that privilege would be reserved solely for its residents.

President McKinley has issued a State paper providing for the government of the province of Santiago. This document—the first of its kind ever prepared by an American President—is to be published in English and Spanish throughout the province. It assures absolute security for persons and property in the occupied districts, together with free exercise of private rights. All the ports held by the Americans are to be opened to the commerce of neutral nations, and the inhabitants are to be treated with all possible consideration. The commander of the army is directed to proclaim: "That we come not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, in their personal and religious rights."

Three hundred of the American soldiers are down with yellow fever, and many more are suffering from malarial fever. Happily the attacks are light and deaths few. The Chief surgeon of the Red Cross Society and his wife have had yellow fever, and it is doubtful whether General Shafter will be able to move his troops away from the infected ground for another fortnight.

Seven vessels of Admiral Sampson's fleet have gone along the coast in a westerly direction as far as Manzanillo—the town which General Shafter originally asked General Toral to surrender—and bombarded the place. A Havana telegram admits that three steamers of the Mendez line were set ablaze and that the gunboats in the port were "stranded." Guantanamo and Caimamera have capitulated. It is said that the Spanish garrisons have suffered severely from yellow fever.

Admiral Cervera and the other Spanish naval prisoners arrived on Saturday at Annapolis, where quarters had been prepared for them in the naval academy. On disembarking the Spaniards were received with military honour and treated with distinguished courtesy.

GENERAL SHAFTER STRUCK BY A WAR CORRESPONDENT.

An extraordinary incident occurred at the formal surrender of Santiago. A correspondent of a New York 'yellow' newspaper, incensed at not being allowed to assist in hoisting the Stars and Stripes over the city, rushed forward suddenly and slapped General Shafter's face. He was immediately arrested, and will probably be brought home for trial. He is now confined on board a tug and under guard."

THE UNITED STATES WAR LOAN.

The United States war loan of 200,000,000dol. was subscribed six times over. The tenders of the great bankers and speculating syndicates were rejected.

CARLIST RISING FEARED IN SPAIN.

It is officially announced in Washington that the United States intend to make the retention of Puerto Rico an essential condition of any peace negotiations.

The Cuban insurgents are giving the Americans no little trouble. The report that Garcia was shot, was untrue. He has written to General Shafter saying the insurgents are disgusted with the treatment they have received from the Americans, and will no longer co-operate with them. General Shafter has cut off his supplies, and if the Cubans show any insubordination will forcibly disarm them.

With regard to the transport of the prisoners from Cuba to Spain, a Spanish company made the lowest bid, and its tender has been accepted.

Aguinaldo, the leader of the Philippine rebels, has formed a "Cabinet," with himself as President. The rebel chief is growing restive under the restraint put upon him by the Americans.

The "Standard's" Madrid correspondent says the Government continues to receive alarming information about the Carlist preparations for a rising in western, central, and southern Spain, arms and ammunition having arrived through the mountain passes. The Carlist Juntas have been warned that vigorous measures will be taken if they persist in their agitation.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

FRACTURE OF THE LEFT KNEE-CAP.

THE Prince of Wales has met with an accident which resulted in an injury to his left knee. His Royal Highness, who went to Waddesdon Manor, Bucks, on Saturday (July 16), on a short visit to Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, was descending the staircase at the Manor House on Monday morning when he slipped and the injury resulted. Dr. Shaw, of Waddesdon, was summoned and temporarily attended the Prince, who left Aylesbury by a special train on the London and North-Western Railway at 4·30 on Monday afternoon for Marlborough House. He drove from Waddesdon Manor in an open carriage. At Aylesbury railway station his Royal Highness was lifted on an invalid chair, obtained from the Royal Bucks Hospital, from the carriage to the train. While he was being thus transferred from one vehicle to the other the chair on which he was supported suddenly gave way, one of the legs and two of the stays breaking. Fortunately, his Royal Highness was saved from falling to the ground. Dr. Shaw was in attendance upon His Royal Highness, and accompanied him to London. His Royal Highness, attended by Major-General Sir Arthur Ellis, arrived at Marlborough House at 6 p.m. He was assisted to alight and placed in an invalid chair, in which he was carried into the house. Sir Francis Laking, Sir Francis Knollys, and Sir Dighton Probyn were in waiting to receive His Royal Highness. Dr. Shaw, who had thus far attended the Prince, was relieved by Sir Francis Laking, the Prince's own medical attendant. Sir William MacCormac was called in to see the Prince of Wales in conjunction with Sir Francis Laking, and the following bulletin was issued at 10 p.m.:—"H. R. H. the Prince of Wales had an accident to-day and has fractured the left knee cap.—William MacCormac, F. Laking."

Sir William MacCormac, Sir Francis Laking, and Sir Thomas Smith met and after seeing His Royal Highness together held a somewhat protracted consultation, the result being that the following bulletin was issued:—"H. R. H. the Prince of Wales making satisfactory progress, in spite of a somewhat restless night.—(Signed) William MacCormac, Thomas Smith, Francis Laking." Shortly after the following bulletin was issued:—"H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has passed a fairly comfortable night considering the severe accident from which His Royal Highness is suffering.—(Signed) William MacCormac, Francis Laking." It was arranged that the doctors and the operator with the Rontgen rays should meet in the evening.

The following bulletins were issued, the one at 11 a.m. and the other at 8·40 p.m. on Wednesday: (1) "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has passed a good night and is making satisfactory progress." (2) "H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has spent more comfortable day and is making favourable progress."

Sir James Reid, the Queen's physician, came to town on Tuesday from Windsor Castle, and visited Marlborough House with reference to the injury which the Prince has sustained.

It is understood that the injured limb was radiographed from the side on Tuesday, and that an excellent result was obtained when the plate was developed; but Sir William MacCormac desired to have a further impression taken from the front so as to get more clearly the surface condition of the knee-cap. Accordingly this was done. Reports go to show that there has been a delay in performing the necessary operation owing to the swelling of the knee-joint.

The Prince of Wales was on Wednesday night able to relieve the monotony of his indoor confinement by hearing the performances at the London theatres over a special electrophone wire fitted in His Royal Highness's room at Marlborough House connected with the Alhambra, Daly's, Empire, Gaiety, Prince of Wale's, Palace, Savoy, Shaftesbury, and other places of amusement.

Anxious inquiries from the Queen and the other members of the Royal Family speedily followed His Royal Highness's arrival at Marlborough House; and similar messages from all quarters of the world have been keeping the clerical staff extremely busy. Personal callers, too, have been exceptionally numerous. By Tuesday evening the signatures of callers filled fifteen pages of a large quarto volume. The German Ambassador was amongst the first who made inquiries. In Paris, where the Prince is both well known and very popular, the news of the accident was received with deep concern. The Tsar, the German Emperor, the President of the French Republic, and members of practically every foreign Royal Family and Court have sent sympathetic messages.

The Prince of Wales's chief concern about his injury seems to be lest it should cause disturbance and anxiety to other people. Particularly he is concerned lest Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, at whose house the accident happened, should be disturbing himself too much over the matter. "I hope dear old Ferdie Rothschild," the Prince is reported to have said, "won't be worried about this. It is too bad to go to a man's house and then fall down his stairs."

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The most important news as to the condition and treatment of the Prince of Wales published since the illness was the announcement made yesterday, apparently on authority, that no operation would take place. Lord Lister, the eminent surgeon, met the three other medical gentlemen at Marlborough House in consultation, and it is believed that the decision was then arrived at. Meanwhile the Prince appears to be making quite as good progress to recovery as could be hoped for. The following official statement was published this morning:—

In consequence of the widespread interest taken and the sympathy shown for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in his recent unfortunate mishap, His Royal Highness with characteristic consideration for the wishes of those who desire authentic information as to the nature of the injury, has sanctioned the following statement:—"On Monday morning, July 18, while coming down the spiral staircase at Waddesdon Manor, he missed his footing and in the sudden severe effort made to save himself from falling sustained a fracture of the left patella. On examination it was found that the line of fracture was nearly traverse and close to the upper margin of the patella. About one-fifth of the bone, somewhat crescentic in shape, was torn away, along with the tendinous insertion of the quariceps extension, and the gap between the fragments amounted to a little more than two inches. The joint was distended with blood. Means were adopted to immobilise the limb, bring down the upper fragment, and to prevent tilting. This has proved so far successful that upon examination to-day it was found the interval between the fragments was greatly diminished, not being now more than a quarter of an inch, and the effusion in the joint is lessened considerably. The condition of the illustrious patient is in other respects most satisfactory and he is bearing the enforced retirement with exemplary patience and good temper.—William MacCormac, Francis Laking. July 21, 1898."

The Prince, it now appears evident, will hereafter have a slight halt in the use of his left leg.

ONE man was killed and others seriously injured by the explosion of a powder magazine at the Earl's Court Exhib

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

A CONTRACTOR'S CLAIMS AGAINST THE SIAMESE GOVERNMENT.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, July 15, when the House resumed later in the day, Mr. Curzon, replying to Sir C. Dilke, said: The claims of the contractor, Mr. Murray Campbell, against the Siamese Government in connection with the construction of the Bangkok Korat Railway were referred to arbitration, but the contractor and the arbitrator nominated by him having reason to be dissatisfied with the manner in which the case was conducted by the Court, withdrew soon after the proceedings commenced. The two other arbitrators, nevertheless, delivered an award which the contractor has declined to accept, and has appealed to her Majesty's Government. Her Majesty's Government are now in correspondence with the Government of Siam on the subject; and the papers cannot be published at present.

THE MURDER OF MR. F. S. WILDE.

On July 18, in answer to Mr. Herbert Roberts, Lord G. Hamilton said: Mr. Wilde was not in the service of the Government, and I have not received, and am not likely to receive, any official information as to his death. But having communicated privately with the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, I regret to say that I have reason to believe the report of his murder by Pathan workmen employed on the railway to be true. The company have no information as to the circumstances under which the murder took place.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

Sir H. Fowler asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in reply to an application made to him some little time ago by the Indian Currency Committee, he would announce to the House his decision with reference to laying before Parliament all the evidence taken up to the time of the prorogation.—Lord G. Hamilton: I am quite ready to assent to the suggestion of the Committee on Indian Currency, of which the right hon. gentleman is chairman—namely, that the evidence and information up to the end of the Session should at once be published.

MECCA AND MEDINA ROADS.

Mr. M'Dermott asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in view of the lawlessness of the tribes and the incompetence of the Turkish authorities, what steps would be taken to protect unarmed British subjects while journeying to Mecca and Medina for the Mohammedan festival of the Moolood.—Mr. Curzon: The latest report received from her Majesty's Consul at Jiddah, which arrived on June 13, speaks of a revolutionary movement in the Yemen, and of the despatch of Turkish troops, but does not refer to danger upon the Mecca and Medina road.

INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE.

On Tuesday, July 19, Sir M. Bhownaggree asked the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster-General, if the Government of India had expressed itself in favour of including that country in the Imperial Penny Postage scheme; what share was born by her at present of the postal contract between England and India; and whether, in case she was to be included in the new scheme, it was intended to make any alteration in the contract and in the amounts payable by the two countries respectively under it.—Mr. Hanbury: At the recent Postal Congress the representative of British India made no announcement on the question of the adoption of the Penny Postage scheme by the Government of India, nor has the Postmaster-General since received any notification from the Government on that point. The contribution of the Indian Government towards the service under the old contract with the P. and O. Company is £60,000 per annum. The present contract is for seven years from F. b. l, and is not susceptible of alteration by a change in the postage. The question of the contribution to be paid by the Indian Government under this contract has not yet been decided, but, of course, India will have to bear her share of any loss.

THE 1892-93 OPERATIONS IN BURMA.

Captain Norton asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether he would consider the advisability of awarding the Burma medal to the troops who took part in the operations round Sima against the Katchin tribes, south-east of Bhamo, in Upper Burma, during the cold season of 1892-93, seeing that a large number of officers and men were killed and wounded, that rewards were bestowed upon several officers, and that the period during which the operations lasted was allowed to count as war service.—Lord G. Hamilton: As I stated in reply to a question in the House on July 14, 1896, after full consideration I can see no reasons for modifying the decision arrived at in 1894 not to grant the India medal to the troops who took part in the operations in Burma and the Chin Hills in 1892-93, and to that decision I must adhere.

THE SICK SOLDIER.

Captain Norton asked the Under-Secretary for War whether he could state the number of patients that pass through the Convalescent Home at Eastbourne during the year; and what allowance, if any, is granted to the soldier to enable him to supplement the capabilities of his home when allowed to go there for convalescence.—Mr. Brodrick: n the average of the last five years, sixty-eight patients have passed yearly through the Convalescent House at Eastbourne. A soldier on sick furlough receives in addition to his pay a ration allowance of 6d, and a messing allowance of 3d. a day.

THE LOSS OF THE CHINA.

Mr. Paulton asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he had received the report of the inquiry held at Aden concerning the loss of the steamship China; and whether any further investigation would be made into the circumstance of that disaster.—Mr. Ritchie said he had not yet received the report of the inquiry. Until he did so he could not say whether further investigation would be necessary.

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN QUEENSLAND, MAURITIUS, AND INDIA.

Sir H. Vincent asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he could inform the House how many sugar plantations and sugar factories there were in the British Colonies of Queensland and Mauritius, and what amount of capital had been embarked in them; and to what extent the industry was prejudiced by the bounties given by Continental nations on the production and export of beet sugar.—Mr. Chamberlain: The Mauritius almanac for 1898 gives a list of 122 sugar plantations in that Island. The latest Queensland Blue-book (1890), gives the number of sugar mills in that Colony as eighty-one. I am unable to answer the hon. member's questions more fully.

Sir H. Vincent asked the Secretary of State for India if he could state the amount of sugar capable of being produced from cane in India, how many factories there were, what was the capital embarked in them, and the amount of rent they paid to the Indian Government for water-power; and to what extent foreign bounty-fed sugar was imported last year on foreign bounty-fed vessels.—Lord G. Hamilton: The amount of the sugar-cane produced in India during an ordinary season is variously estimated as between three and a-half and five millions of tons. The number of large factories shown in the latest returns is thirteen, but the returns of capital for these are incomplete. For those factories which make returns the capital employed ranges from one and a-half to sixteen lakhs of rupees. Most of the sugar produced in India is made in small village works where bullock power is employed. I have no information regarding any sugar factories worked by water-power or paying rent to the Government for such power. The quantity of bounty-fed sugar imported into India during the year ending March, 1898, was 107,452 tons, or about two and a-half times the total of the previous year. I have no information to show how much of this sugar came in bounty-fed vessels.

A YANKEE AT THE COURT OF RANJIT SINGH.

When the celebrated Dr Wolff visited the town of Gujrat, he was surprised to hear some one in the Governor's palace singing "Yankee Doodle" with a fine American snuffle:—"It was his Excellency the Governor himself. He was a fine tall gentleman, dressed in European clothing, and with an Indian hookah in his mouth. Wolff asked how he came to know 'Yankee Doodle.' He answered, in nasal tones I am a free citizen of the United States, from the State of Pennsylvania, city of Philadelphia. I am the son of a Quaker. My name is Josiah Harlan.' In the course of an extraordinary career he became an assistant surgeon with the British army in Burmah, and subsequently made a bold attempt to seize the throne of Afghanistan. He actually succeeded in capturing an Afghan fort, but fell an easy victim to Ranjit Singh, who told him, if you behave well, I will increase your salary; if not, I will cut off your nose." To the credit of the American be it said, he eventually returned to Philadelphia with his honour untarnished and his nose unimpaired. It is not, however, so much his wonderful adventures as a secret agent and ruler in Afghanistan that we admire, as the fine patriotic fervour that stamps him the pioneer of 'Yellow Journalism.'

"Surmounted the Indian Caucasus," he wrote, "and there upon the mountain heights unfurled my country's banner to the breeze under a salute of twenty-six guns. On the highest pass of the frosty Caucasus, that of Khauzar, 12,500 feet above the sea, the star-spangled banner gracefully waved amid the icy peaks and soilless, rugged rocks of a sterile region, seemingly sacred to the solitude of an undisturbed repose. Then again, when a native prince had declared in his favour, he declared that he "looked upon kingdoms and principalities as of frivolous import when weighed in the balance of the more honourable and estimable title of American citizen."

"The general," says Major Pearse, "was in fact a poet as well as a doctor and soldier"; and we cannot but think that even had he been none of these things, he would have won a conspicuous place in the lurid annals of his country's press.—"Blackwood's Magazine."

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Lord Mayor, on July 15, received from the India Office copies of the second or final report of the Indian Famine Relief Fund, together with copies of letters (1) from the Viceroy of India, and (2) from the chairman of the Central Committee.

(1) Viceregal Lodge, Simla, June 1, 1898. My Lord,—In October last I had the honour to send to your lordship the first report of the Central Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. I have now received from the chairman the second report, continuing the account of the operations of the fund up to March 25, the date at which the work of the fund was considered to be completed and the Central Committee was dissolved. I have the pleasure now of forwarding for your lordship's information both these reports, together with Sir Francis Maclean's letter which accompanied them, and also a separate volume containing the reports made by the provincial committee of the fund. I would request your lordship to take such steps as you may deem advisable for communicating these reports to the subscribers of the fund. I have no hesitation in saying that these further reports will be found to contain ample evidence of the success which has attended the efforts of those who have laboured in this noble cause. In my letter to Sir Francis Maclean, of which I enclose copy, I have mentioned the names of some few of those to whom the warmest thanks are due, and have called his attention to the recognition conveyed to them by the Government of India. The subscribers may rest assured that through the devoted exertions of a large number of individuals, both Government servants and others throughout the regions stricken by famine the great sums rendered available for the relief of distress have been applied efficiently, economically, and to the best possible advantage. In conclusion I cannot refrain from once more expressing my deep sense of the debt of gratitude owed by this country to those we have so munificently assisted us both in the United Kingdom and in many other parts of the world. I need only refer to the detailed acknowledgments conveyed in the committee's report, with which I would desire most fully to associate myself,—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your obedient servant, Elgin. The Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M. P.

(2) The letter of the Chief Justice (Sir F. Maclean) to the Viceroy suggested that copies of the report might be sent to the Lord Mayors of London and Liverpool, the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow, the Earl of Derby, and Sir Frank Forbes Adam, of Manchester, through whom the committee had received munificent subscriptions. The committee had also made arrangements for sending copies direct to the Colonies and foreign countries from which subscriptions had been received. Sir F. Maclean desired to tender to His Excellency the warmest thanks of his committee and himself for the valuable advice and unqualified assistance they had throughout received both from His Excellency personally and from the Government of India. The Viceroy, acknowledging that letter, offers to Sir F. Maclean and all those associated in the administration of the fund his congratulations on the completion of their task and the success which had through out attended their efforts. The Government of India have recorded a sense of the magnificent liberality which came to the assistance of the sufferers from famine and the devoted service rendered by those concerned in the distribution of the relief. As president of the General Committee, he asked to be allowed to join most heartily in those expressions of gratitude and in the cordial acknowledgements and thanks which the Central Committee conveyed to the members and officers of the provincial committees. Where all have laboured so assiduously and disinterestedly it would be invidious to enumerate individuals, but he wished to make special reference to those who, though with difficulty able to spare the time from their private avocations, gave their services ungrudgingly to the cause of charity. His Excellency especially particularises the services of Colonel Ottley and Mr. H. E. M. James, C.S.I., the hon. secretary to the fund, and congratulates Sir Francis Maclean on the distinction conferred upon him by Her Majesty.

The resolution of the Government of India stated, after some preliminary remarks:—

This public expenditure has been supplemented by private charity of the most splendid nature. Rs. 29,16,000 have been contributed to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund by India itself, Rs. 1,22,51,000 by Great Britain, Rs. 11,23,000 by other British Colonies, of which more than half came from Canada, and Rs. 2,46,000 by foreign countries, making, in addition to valuable gifts in kind, an aggregate of Rs. 1,65,36,000. The money has been expended in the relief of distress which refused from honourable motives to accept public aid. In supplying additional comforts to the aged, the infirm and the diseased, in providing for children whom famine has deprived of their natural guardians, and (perhaps most important and most valuable of all) in giving a fresh start in life to those who had lost their means of livelihood in the struggle for existence. The good thus done has been incalculable and has called forth the deepest gratitude from the hearts of those who have benefited by it. Nor do the public subscription lists by any means exhaust the tale of private liberality. Large sums have been sent from various parts of the world, especially to missionary agencies, and have been applied to the relief of distress. In this connection the cargo of grain contributed by charitable persons in America and despatched at the expense of the Government of the United States deserves special mention [illegible] both Europeans and natives of India have their wealth from the land have expended large sums in assisting, and throughout the country smaller people have exercised, according to their means, that private charity which so honourably distinguishes the people of India. There are many also who hold no official position who have laboured with assiduity and self-devotion to save life and relieve suffering. All have done their duty nobly under the most trying circumstances, and His Excellency in Council desires publicly to express his admiration of the manner in which their fight to save life has been conducted. It will be found that the customary means of rewarding merit have not been overlooked, but the number of those who can be thus individually distinguished is necessarily small. The knowledge that they have done their duty and have earned the gratitude of the poor and helpless will remain with all who have done good service in the struggle, and His Excellency in Council is anxious to add this recognition of their work, which he is sure that public opinion will emphatically and universally endorse.

THE WILL CASE.

After a hearing extending over several days, the probate suit, "Kingsbury and Crofton v. Howard," concerning the will of Mrs. Harriette Howard, of Blackpool, was concluded before Mr. Justice Barnes and a special jury on July 20, when the jury, after considering their verdict for nearly two hours, found that the will was duly executed, that the deceased was of sound mind and knew and approved of its contents, and that the residuary clause was not obtained by undue influence. Mr. Justice Barnes pronounced for the will. The question of costs was reserved. The facts of the case are thus summarised by the *Times*:—

The circumstances leading to the action were extremel simple. The deceased lady, Mrs. Howard, was nearly seventy-four at the time of her decease in December, 1897. She had for some time been in indifferent health, was fearful of sudden death, and seems to have been acutely, perhaps even morbidly, sensible of the value of medical sympathy. She was entitled to dispose of property to the extent of about £90,000, and her only surviving child, a son, who is himself wealthy, had pursued towards her a course of conduct of which she disapproved. About eight years ago she came under the care of Dr. Kingsbury, then a comparatively young physician, whose career as a student had been a distinguished one, who holds several professional appointments in Blackpool, and who has written a book about "hypnotism." Mrs. Howard ultimately made considerable demands upon Dr. Kingsbury's time and attention, insomuch that at one period she offered him £1000 a year if he would devote himself to her entirely, but this offer he declined. His visits during the last few years were very frequent, and he charged a guinea for each of them, with the result that he received £340 in 1896 and £380 in 1897, both the amount of attendance and the amount of remuneration being made the subject of adverse comments by the Judge. Besides taking care of Mrs. Howard's health, Dr. Kingsbury had advised her in matters of business, and she made a profit of nearly £5,000 on some property which she bought and resold at his suggestion. He wanted money for speculative purposes himself, but Mrs. Howard seems to have supposed that his requirements were of a more ordinary character, and spoke to her agent about assisting him. The agent took a businesslike view of the matter, and wished for securities, which were not forthcoming, so that nothing was done through this channel, but Mrs. Howard herself eventually lent Dr. Kingsbury £410 000, on no more valuable a document than a receipt bearing a penny stamp; and it can be hardly be disputed that such a loan must have been regarded by her as a gift. At her death she was found to be her residuary legatee, the residue amounting to between £30,000 and £40,000. At an early period of her illness, but not subsequently to September, 1891, he had tried, it was said unsuccessfully, to [illegible] her; and it was argued on behalf of her son, [illegible] the result her request was considered, had been made in consequence of suggestions made by Dr. Kingsbury when the testator was in the hypnotic [illegible] acted upon afterwards. This was the [illegible] question before the jury. There was no reason to believe that the deceased lady was otherwise than sane; but the hypnotism was asserted to have [illegible] her amenable to "undue influence." This [illegible] may be said to have been negatived by the [illegible] indeed, there was no evidence by which it could be maintained.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken [illegible] rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE MONETARY CRISIS AND INDIA.

Mr. J. H. Twigg, B.C.S. (Retd.) writes in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*:—In April last we reviewed the position of Goverment regarding the monetary difficulty, the cardinal fact of which was the promise to re-open the Indian Mints on the sole condition, proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that other nations should join in any bimetallic agreement "which seemed good to themselves."

That promise was broken, as we have seen, on the plea that the Government did not like to over-rule the wishes of its Indian officials who desired a gold standard for India. Thereupon great discontent arose. The principal trade and labour organizations of the country to the number of over a thousand issued a protest stigmatizing the Ministry's action as a breach of faith towards foreign nations and an injury to national industry. A feeling of anxiety also began to spread among London bankers and others when they reflected that gold would probably be taken away to India for the gold standard scheme. The Government was thus compelled to allow a debate on the subject in the House of Commons and to appoint a committee of enquiry. With the appointment of that committee came a publication of the Indian Government's proposals for a gold standard, and the disclosure has so alarmed the whole community, both in India and England, that probably the scheme will be abandoned. The Committee, however, is to investigate and report on the whole question.

The scheme proposes to melt down a hundred millions of rupees and to sell the resultant silver bullion for sixty millions of rupees, which would be locked up in the treasury, the loss being thus forty millions of rupees. These forty millions would be replaced in the treasury by 2,700,000 sovereigns to be borrowed in England. One result of this operation would therefore be to deprive the Indian public of sixty million rupees in circumstances of which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce writes that "those engaged in trade find themselves for a second year face to face with a bankrate of 12 to 13 per cent. perannum and accommodation almost unobtainable on any terms." The Indian Government, moreover, proposes to repeat as often as may be necessary this operation of destroying silver money and locking up borrowed gold till the existing money famine is so intensified that people may be forcedto bring gold from England. When gold has thus flowed into India, say to the extent of £16,000,000, Government may, we are told, pay out some of its stock, but no definite arrangement is stated. The principle in several other ways betrays its authors' uncertainty. Power to borrow no less than £20,000,000 is sought, of which £5,000,000 would be taken as a first instalment, and it is suggested that the United Kingdom should assist India by "assuming a share of the liability."

In our last issue we briefly reviewed the situation, more particularly in relation to India, and expressed the opinion that both the establishment and maintenance of a gold standard in that country were impossible, but sure to bring with them a train of evils far outweighing any possible gain.

A systematic examination of the question being here impossible, we propose to notice only some points of special interest.

Everyone admits that the choice lies between a gold standard and a return to the silver standard by re-opening the mints. It is also admitted that if the mints are to be re-opened, this should be done in connection with some arrangements for re-establishing bimetallism in France and the United States, inasmuch as successful bimetallism in any country would both fix exchange everywhere and secure the Indian treasury against loss by fixing the rupee at a high value.

The Indian Government objected to bimetallism on the ground that it might fail and allow the rupee to fall below 16 pence with ruinous loss to the treasury, even though it might succeed and raise the rupee to its old value, 24 pence as proposed, in which case trade would be greatly disturbed and exports checked, or stopped in the Indian Government's opinion, for a long time. Mr. Leonard Courtney has removed the first of these two objections by pointing out that India should agree to keep the mint open for silver only so long as the rupee might be above 16 pence, and it is probable, from statements made in Congress by Senator Wolcott, that the United States and France would accept this stipulation. Why, then, has no such proposal been made by the English Government? By its acceptance the Indian treasury would be secured against loss and there would remain only the other objection, that Indian trade and exports would be temporarily embarrassed by the high rupee.

In deciding, then, upon the only choice left to us,—that is to say, between a gold standard and mints reopened for silver,—we weigh the evils of the former as permanent evils of the gold standard at 16 pence against the temporary embarrassments of trade at 24 pence. Hesitation to answer such a question is possible only for those who have not realized the far-reaching results of extending the gold standard to a population numbering a fifth of the human race. The new demand for gold and the further depreciation of silver would alter still further the value of all money throughout the world, for the average price of goods in gold standard countries and raising it where silver is used. Has not this wholesale falsification of the measure of value gone far enough since 1873, when bimetallism was abolished? In that year only England and Portugal had a gold standard. Since then other countries numbering an eight-fold greater population require gold, and now the English Government proposes that three hundred millions of Indian people should join in the scramble for that metal though its production has increased only two or three fold. As things stand at present, the average wholesale price of goods in gold standard countries has fallen about 40 per cent. since 1873, which means that the manufacturer, farmer, trader, or anyone who sells goods, has to part with 66 2-3 per cent.* more of them than he did twenty-five years ago. It is absurd to say that machinery probably produces 66 2-3 more goods than in those days, and that in this way industry is saved from the loss. Machinery on the average has not been improved to anything like that extent, and, even it it had been, a correspondingly increased supply of money would still be desirable so as to keep prices steady. It is plain, then, that the value of money, which is the average quantity of other things it will buy for us, has been altered by the action of Governments, and England should remember that she set the example in this, having been the first to abolish bimetallism. This falsification of money, the measure of value, has been effected, not in favour of the poor man against the rich, nor in favour of the industrious against the idle, but in favour of the creditor against the debtor, of the debenture-holder against the manufacturer, and the mortgagee against the farmer, with results the magnitude of which, as implied by the world's national debts alone, may be counted by thousands of millions sterling.

This is a mere glimpse at some of the disturbances produced in gold standard countries by the abolition of bimetallism in 1873, whereby their supply of silver money is now cut off and new demands are made upon the world's gold supply.

An opposite state of things prevails in silver standard countries, where prices have slightly risen and manufactures are thriving so that our merchants are issuing their power to compete in those markets because the increased silver prices received for what they sell there is more than counterbalanced by the loss in changing the silver into English gold money. All these things are attested by the reports of our Consuls, and the Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company has even expressed an opinion that before long his ships may be built in China rather than in England. No such apprehensions, however, touch the Indian Government's proposals for a gold standard, and the disclosure has so alarmed the whole community, both in India and England, that probably the scheme will be abandoned. The Committee, however, is to investigate and report on the whole question.

The scheme proposes to melt down a hundred millions of rupees and to sell the resultant silver bullion for sixty millions of rupees, which would be locked up in the treasury, the loss being thus forty millions of rupees. These forty millions would be replaced in the treasury by 2,700,000 sovereigns to be borrowed in England. One result of this operation would therefore be to deprive the Indian public of sixty million rupees in circumstances of which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce writes that "those engaged in trade find themselves for a second year face to face with a bankrate of 12 to 13 per cent. peran

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE match, Gentlemen vs. Players, was, by the M. C. C., deferred until July 18 in order that the event might form a fitting celebration of Dr. W. G. Grace's fiftieth birthday. Twenty thousand people assembled on the opening day. The Gentlemen won the toss, and the Players before stumps were drawn had compiled 328 runs for nine wickets. Notwithstanding a heavy fall of rain on Tuesday morning, the attendance on the second day was exceptionally large. The Players carried their overnight score to 335, and the Gentlemen responded with 303. Going in for the second time two of the Players were dismissed for 42 before stumps were drawn. Continuing their innings on Wednesday the Players increased their score to 233, thus leaving the Gentlemen with 273 runs to win and only two and a half hours to perform the task. The finish was one of the most exciting ever witnessed at Lords. Seven wickets were down for 77, when Dr. Grace, who owing to a slight lameness, the result of a bruised heel, had not intended to bat, went to the wicket and joined by Kortright a superb defensive game was played by the two. The time as agreed was extended, and only one over was required to be played before time was called, when Kortright was caught on the boundary, Grace carrying out his bat for 81. Score :—

PLAYERS.

Shrewsbury, c Kortright, b			
Townsend	18	b Woods	11
Abel, b Kortright	7	b Kortright	0
Gunn, b Woods	139	c MacGregor, b Mason	56
Storer, c Woods, b Mason	59	c sub, b Townsend	73
Tunnicliffe, c MacGregor, b Grace	9	c sub, b Mason	41
Brockwell, c Woods, b Townsend	47	c and b Woods	5
A Hearne, b Woods	17	c MacGregor, b Mason	11
Lilley, not out	17	c Stoddart, b Mason	10
Lockwood, b Kortright	6	b Kortright	6
Haigh, l b w, b Townsend	9	not out	12
J T Hearne, b Woods	1	c Stoddart, b Woods	14
Bye 1, l b 7	8	Byes 9, l b 8	17
Total	335	Total	263

GENTLEMEN.

Dr W G Grace, c Lilley, b Lockwood	48	not out	31
Mr A E Stoddart, c A Hearne, b Lockwood	21	c Tunnicliffe, b Lockwood	4
Mr F S Jackson, c Lilley, b J T Hearne	48	b J T Hearne	33
Mr C L Townsend, c and b Lockwood	2	c Tunnicliffe, b J T Hearne	17
Mr A C MacLaren, c Abel, b Haigh	50	b J T Hearne	10
Mr J R Mason, c Tunnicliffe, b J T Hearne	35	b Lockwood	0
Mr J A Dixon, c Storer, b Lockwood	31	b H Haigh	4
Mr S M J Woods, b J T Hearne	13	b J T Hearne	9
Captain K G Prynard, c Brockwell, b J T Hearne	12	b J T Hearne	0
Mr T MacGregor, c Lilley, b J T Hearne	16	b J T Hearne	1
Mr C J Kortright, not out	17	c Haigh, b Lockwood	14
Byes 11, l b 1	15	Bye 2, l b 1	3
Total	303	Total	158

At Maidstone, on July 16, Kent defeated Yorkshire by seventy-five runs :—

YORKSHIRE.

J T Brown, c Huish, b Martin	29	b Wright	0
Tunnicliffe, c Mason, b Wright	0	b Wright	11
Mr F S Jackson, c Burnup, b Mason	38	c Huish, b Mason	0
Denton, b Martin	5	c Fleming, b Martin	64
Wainwright, c Huish, b Mason	32	c Huish, b Mason	5
Hirst, l b w, b Mason	4	b Martin	15
Mr F W Milligan, c Bannon, b Mason	24	l b w, b Martin	0
Moorhouse, c Fleming, b Wright	18	b Wright	16
Rhodes, b Wright	31	not out	6
Haigh, c Weigall, b Martin	5	b Wright	5
Hunter, not out	10	c Martin, b Wright	0
Leg byes 1, w 1	2	Bye	1
Total	199	Total	121

KENT.

Mr J R Mason, c b Jackson	8	Mr J L Tennicliffe, b Rhodes	16
Alec Hearne, run out	0	Martin, c Milligan, b Brown	31
Mr C J Burnup, l b w, b Hirst	0	Wright, c Wainwright, b Jackson	28
Mr F H Bannon, c Wainwright b Rhodes	23	Huish, not out	10
Kesby, b Haigh	23	Byes 3, l b 5, w 4	12
Mr G J V Weigall, b Jackson	12	Total	199
Mr F Marchant, c Milligan, b Wainwright	35		

Second Innings—Mr J E Mason, c Hunter, b Jackson, 15. Alec Hearne, b Haigh, 22. Mr C J Burnup, not out 69. Mr F H Bannon, b Haigh, 3. Mr G J V Weigall, not out, 5, bye 9—Total, four wickets, 127.

At Old Trafford, on July 16 Essex defeated Lancashire by four wickets :—

LANCASHIRE.

Mr C R Hartley, st Russell, b Bull	20	b Turner	61
A Ward, c Russell, b Kortright	1	l b w, b Bull	4
Tyldesley, c Russell, b Bull	85	c Owen, b Bull	61
F H Sugg, c McGahey, b Lucas	101	c McGahey, b Kortright	70
Mr A Eccles, c Russell, b Kortright	8	b Kortright	1
Baker, st Russell, b Bull	7	c Mead, b Bull	4
Cuttell, st Russell, b Bull	2	c Kortright b Turner	21
Briggs, b Kortright	8	l b w, b Turner	9
Ellis, b Kortright	0	b Kortright	2
Mold, c Lucas, b Bull	12	c Turner, b Kortright	3
Radcliffe, not out	0	not out	1
Byes 5, l b 2	7	Byes 5, l b 1	6
Total	294	Total	250

ESSEX.

Mr H G Owen, c Briggs, b Mold	13	b Cuttell	44
Carpenter, c Tyldesley, b Cuttell	38	b Briggs	34
Mr P Perrin, b Mold	7	b Cuttell	61
Mr C McGahey, c Tyldesley, b Cuttell	48	c Sugg, b Ellis	145
Mr A J Turner, b Mold	5	c Radcliffe, b Cuttell	0
Mr A P Lucas, b Mold	15	not out	24
Mr F L Fane, b Cuttell	4	b Cuttell	4
Russell, b Cuttell	9	not out	4
Mr G J Kortright, c Tyldesley, b Mold	7		
Mead, c Briggs, b Cuttell	19		
Mr F G Bull, not out	12		
Leg bye	1	Byes 15, l b 9	24
Total	189	Total, 6 wkts	339

At the Oval, on July 16, Surrey defeated Leicestershire by an innings and forty-three runs :—

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Mr C E de Trafford, b Richardson	33	c Wood, b Richardson	26
Mr Q J B Wood, b Jephson	26	c and b Richardson	5
Knight, c Lockwood	0	not out	63
King, c Wood, b Lockwood	50	run out	6
Brown, st Wood, b Jephson	0	c Baldwin, b Hayward	19
Pougher, c Wood, b Lockwood	6	b Brockwell	0
Mr R Joyce, c Wood, b Lockwood	0	b Hayward	0
Agar, c Brockwell, b Lockwood	48	b Hayward	1
Mr F W Stocks, c Brockwell, b Jephson	58	b Richardson	2
Woodcock, b Jephson	0	b Richardson	5
Whiteside, not out	0	b Richardson	3
Bye 1, l b 3, n b 1	5	Byes 10, l b 1	11
Total	226	Total	140

SURREY.

Abel, c Whiteside, b Woodcock	11	Baldwin, not out	51
Brockwell, b Woodcock	22	Mr K J Key, b Woodcock	42
Holland, b Agar	39	Lees, c Brown, b Pougher	23
Lockwood, c and b King	100	Wood, l b w, b King	11
Hayward, c Stocks, b Woodcock	32	Richardson, b King	1
Mr D L A Jephson, b Stocks	80	Byes 8, l b 5, w 1, n b 2	16
		Total	409

At Lord's on July 16, Middlesex defeated Sussex by 233 runs :—

MIDDLESEX.

Mr P F Warner, run out	38	b Bland	7
Mr H B Hayman, b Bland	21	c Fox, b Bland	59
Mr A E Stoddart, c Fox, b Bland	60	c Bean, b Killick	25
Mr F G J Ford, b Bland	0	b Bean	78
Rawlin, b Bland	45	run out	66
Mr T C O'Brien, b Bland	8	b Braun	62
A E Trott, b Bland	13	c and b Tate	14
Mr R W Nicholls, c Killick, b Bland	19	b Tate	4
Mr F H E Cunliffe, st Fox, b Killick	8	not out	14
Mr E H Bray, c Tate, b Killick	22	c Killick, b Braun	23
J T Hearne, not out	0		
Byes 18, l b 1	20	Byes 15, l b 17, n b 3	35
Total	238	Total	377

SUSSEX.

Mr G Brann, c Stoddart, b Rawlin	1	c Stoddart, b Cunliffe	27
Mr C B Fry, not out	104	b Trott	0
Mr W L Murdoch, c O'Brien, b Rawlin	9	b Hearne	42
Marlow, b Cunliffe	11	b Trott	45
Killick, l b w, b Cunliffe	20	b Hearne	17
Vine, b Hearne	18	c Nicholls, b Trott	11
J Bean, c Stoddart, b Trott	10	b Trott	18
Marr, l b w, b Trott	0	c and b Trott	3
Tate, b Trott	3	c Bray, b Trott	0
Bland, b Trott	0	b Hearne	0
Mr R W F Fox, b Trott	0	not out	0
Byes 18, l b 2, n b 1	21	Byes 30, w 1, n b 3	34
Total	197	Total	203

At Bristol, on July 16, Gloucestershire defeated Somerset by an innings and seven runs :—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Dr W G Grace, b Fowler	0	Wrathall, not out	72
Mr W Troup, c Stanley, b Tyler	176	Mr W S A Brown, l b w, b Tyler	2
Mr C L Townsend, c Fowler, b Tyler	122	Board, c Ebton, b Tyler	4
Mr F G Champain, c Ebden, b Tyler	4	Mr E C Wright, l b w, b Tyler	5
Mr C O H Sewell, c and b Tyler	39	Roberts, b Tyler	9
Mr G L Jessop, b Trask	65	Byes 10, l b 4, w 2	16
		Total	333

SOMERSET.

Rew E P Spurway, b Grace	15	run out	0
Mr R T Stanley, c Sewell, b Grace	18	c Sewell, b Grace	21
Mr W Trask, l b w, b Grace	46	c Sewell, b Roberts	1
Lieut C S Wright, b Grace	0	c Wright, b Roberts	3
Mr L C H Palairet, not out	179	b Grace	37
Mr S M J Woods, c Champain, b Grace	5	c Champain, b Townsend	49
Robson, c Sewell, b Grace	9	c Brown, b Grace	1
Mr G Fowler, b Wrathall	39	b Brown	28
Tyler, c Champain, b Wrathall	4	b Grace	17
Mr J L Denton, l b w, b Townsend	27	not out	11
Mr J F Ebden, b Grace	1	st Board, b Grace	1
Byes 8, n b 1	6	Leg byes	0
Total	319	Total	179

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JULY 19.

Royal Irish Regt—Field-Marshal the Right Hon G J Viscount Wolseley, K P, G C B, G C M G, Colonel Royal Horse Guards, Commander-in-Chief, to be Colonel-in-Chief.

3rd Hussars—Lt-Col and Brevet Col G E Becke, C B, on appointment to the Staff, is placed on half-pay.

18th Hussars—Lt-Col and Brevet Col K G Paley, on completion of his period of service in Command of the Regiment, is placed on half-pay, Major B D Moller to the Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Col K G Paley.

Royal Engineers—Brevet Col W G Morris, C M G, on completion of five years' service as a Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on half-pay.

Guards' Depot—Lieut F H de Kierzkowski-Steuart, Scots Guards, to be Adjutant, vice Lieut R Longueville, Coldstream Guards, who has resigned that appointment.

Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt—Major H B Fowler retires on retired pay, Capt H I W Hamilton to be Major, vice H B Fowler.

Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regt—Major A Nugent retires on retired pay The undermentioned Captains to be Majors :—H W G Campbell, on augmentation, D J Hamilton, vice A Nugent.

King's Liverpool Regt—Lieut L F Leader is seconded for service as Adjutant of Volunteers.

Lincolnshire Regt—Lieut F W Stringer to be Adjutant, vice Capt H E Walter, who has resigned that appointment.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut C W Maclean, from the West India Regt, to be Lieutenant, on augmentation.

King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry—Lt Col T J Sepping, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay. Major C St Leger Barter to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice T J Sepping.

Gordon Highlanders—Super Capt J A L Haldane, D S O, to be Captain, vice F B McConnel, retired.

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Gent Cadet H T Lumsden from the R M College, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut J D McLachlan, promoted.

Connaught Rangers—Capt C J Carden retires on retired pay, Lieut A J B Church to be Captain, vice G J Gardon.

Army Service Corps—The retirement, receiving a gratuity, of Capt F L Duncan since deceased is dated June 19, 1898, and not as stated in the Gaz tte of June 21, 1898.

Hong Kong Regt—Major J M A Ketallick, I S C, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as commandant, and not as stated in the Gazette of Nov 23, 1897, Capt W R Little, I S C, is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as second in command.

Army Medical Service—The Queen has been pleased, by Royal Warrant dated June 23, 1898, to approve of the alteration of the rank of the medical officers of the Army serving on that date as follows :—

Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Major-Generals to be Surgeon-Generals ranking as Major-Generals.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Surgeon-Colonels, to be Colonels Brigade Surgeons, Lieutenant-Colonels to be Lieutenant-Colonels, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels to be Lieutenant-Colonels, Surgeon-Majors to be Majors, Surgeon-Captains to be Captains, Surgeon-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Major J E Nicholson retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Unattached List—The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the R M College, to be Second Lieutenants, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Staff Corps :—G C Buchanan, A H Watts, L F G S Wylde, C W Neumann, H C McWatters, C W A Holmes, H R Watson, A S B Roberts, R O Mellise Queen's Cadet, R W Martin, R N S Gordon Queen's India Cadet, D D McLaughlin Queen's Cadet, C V L S Meiklejohn, C C G Walker, G Crasster, A B Rickford Queen's India Cadet, the don A C Murray, L S S Smithers Queen's India Cadet, C H Mowbray, J E Hume Queen's India Cadet, A F Lushington, J F S D Coleridge, E R Hayes-Sadler, H M D Shaw, W J Evans Queen's India Cadet, T Timbrell Queen's Cadet, H H Finnis Queen's India Cadet, A P Hughes Queen's India Cadet, J H F Tonkin, G T Van der Gucht, A F Sandeman Honorary Queen's India Cadet, W R Lawrenson Queen's Cadet, E F D Money Queen's India Cadet, G W C Lucas Queen's India Cadet, H L C Baldwin Queen's Cadet.

Indian Staff Corps—Col C H T Marshall is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as regimental commandants, Indian Army :—A Phayre, D W Purdon, E L Wright. The undermentioned Captains are granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as regimental seconds in command, Indian Army :—C V Mainwaring, A C O'Donnell, G F Rowcroft, G P Ranken.

Staff—The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Staff in connection with the British troops employed in the autumn operations in the Sudan :—Major Gen W F Gatacre, C B, D S O, to be a Major General on the Staff to command the division, Capt R G Brooke, 7th Hussars, to be A D C to Major Gen W F Gatacre, C B, D S O. Major F S Robb, from half pay to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

1st Brigade—Col A G Wauchope, C B, C M G, from Lieut Col, Black Watch Royal Highlanders, to be a Brigadier General on the Staff, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General whilst so employed, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, Capt J G Rennie, Black Watch Royal Highlanders, to be A D C to Brigadier Gen A G Wauchope, C B, C M G, Major T D G Snow, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Brigade Major.

2nd Brigade—Col the Hon N G Lyttelton, C B, from Assistant Military Secretary at Headquarters, to be a Brigadier General on the Staff, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General whilst so employed, Capt H Hendrie, Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, from Staff Capt at Headquarters, to be A D C to Brigadier Gen the Hon N G Lyttelton, C B, Major C a Court, Rifle Brigade Prince Consort Own, from Twenty Assistant Adjutant General and also for Instruction, to be Brigade Major.

Lt Col and Brevet Col J Davidson, from half pay, to be A D C to Field Marshal the Right Hon Viscount Wolseley, K P, G C B G C M G, Commander in Chief, Brevet Col C B Bogert, late Lieutenant Colonel Royal Irish Rifles, to be Assistant Inspector General of Ordnance at Headquarters, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col temporary Major Gen H H Parr, C B, C M G, appointed to command the troops at Shorncliffe, Col J H S Cragie, from Assistant Adjutant General in India to be Assistant Adjutant General at Headquarters in India, vice Brig Gen P D Jeffreys, C B, who vacated on appointment to the command of a Second Class District, Major W Adye, Royal Irish Rifles, from a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to be a Deputy Adjutant General at Headquarters, vice Major e Hammersley Lancashire Fusiliers, who has vacated that appointment Capt H H Hardy, the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt to be a District Inspector of Musketry, vice Major S J Thomas, the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt, who has vacated that appointment, Lieut D J E Beale Browne, 9th Lancers, to be A D C to Lt Gen sir F W E F Forestier Walker, K C B, C M G, commanding the troops in the Western District.

Staff College—Lieut Col and Brevet Col R C B Lawrence, from half pay, to be a Professor, vice Major F C Beatson, Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt, who has vacated that appointment.

Artillery College—Major H C Dunlop, R A, from Instructor to be a Professor, vice Capt M B Lloyd, R A, who has vacated that appointment.

Army Pay Dept—Paymr and Hon Capt B E Winter is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Army Veterinary Dept—The undermentioned Veterinary Lieutenants to be Veterinary Captains—F B Drage, Royal Horse Guards, J H Jackson.

Brevet—The undermentioned Lieutenant Colonels to be Colonels—W W M Smith, R A, W N Lockyer, Chief Inspector of Small Army, H Barron, Chief Instructor, School of Gunnery.

The following promotions are conferred on the undermentioned Offices in recognition of their services during the punitive expedition to Benin, 1897—To be Majors—Capts C H P Carter, Royal Scots Lothian Regt, N Burrows, the South Wales Borderers.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—G Le C Egerton, C B, to be Assistant Director of Torpedoes, at Admiralty Aug 4.

Commanders—W H Nicholson, to Pembroke, for Dockyard Reserve, Chatham Aug 27, E M C Cooper-Key, to Colossus Aug 4, S H Carlon, to Revenge, F H Peyton, to Boscawen, for Wanderer July 19, Sir R K Arbuthnot, to Royal Sovereign July 21.

Lieutenant—H L Mawbey, to Eclipse 1st and G July 18, C F M Salter, to Excellent, for Junior Staff, July 9, P N Wright, to Narcissus 1st and C, P M R Royds, to Rodney G, S G Lowther Crofton, to Hawke G Aug 1, C D Johnson to Empress of India, S B N Wolfe, to Scylla, O McD Bosanquet, to Pembroke, additional, for Thrtbune, all for navigating duties July 20, W H Eyre, to Colossus, for Renard, in command, V O L Champion de Cressigna, to Hussar, in command, H H Bruce, to Jason, in command, A T Taylor, to Plover, in command July 19, J A Duncan, to Howe, A S Saumann, to Rodney July 5, R A Rice, to Collingwood, H W W Hope, to Melampus July 15, A E Wood, to Pembroke for Andromache Aug 18, W L Hilton, to H.M. yacht, on termination of summer cruise undated, A H Quicke, to Cleopatra, on promotion July 20, F C Dreyer, to Vivid, for Ferret, on promotion July 15, J L Drummond, to Presid nt, on service at Admiralty Aug 1.

Sub-Lieutenants—C N Tindal-Carill Worsley and F R Wrottesley, Majestic, L G Dorey, to Victory, for Ranger J A Slee, to Vivid, for Decoy July 18, J C H Lindsay, to Vivid, for Ferret Aug 4, R A Hornell, to Cleopatra Aug 1, G W McO Campbell, to Doris, H F Prichard, to Wildfire, for Salmon, A J Davies, to Ramillies, for Archer, H P Sedley, to Good, for Bruizer, E H Ridsdent, to Polyhemus, H S Monroe, to Wildfire, for Desperate, R Collins, to Amphion, C L Brandon, to Vivid, for Skate Aug 15, G Worsley, to Ramillies P H Waterer, to Victory, for Hardy Aug 1.

Midshipmen—R Hemmance and P S Rickcord, to Resolution, A L Popham, to Mars, F P Norman to prince George, F F Rose and R J Howard, to Jupiter, T N James and G L Massey, to Hannibal, R C Hoskin, to Repulse, E D Masterman, to St Vincent, A A Rushton, G F W Grayson, T B Scott, W Cadman, and P H Gordon, to Boscawen, C St C Cameron, to Lion, L D Fistier, J M Willcocks, and R K Maroon, to Impregnable Aug 5, A C Cole and R W L Nicholson, to Raleigh W de M Egerton and J Jones, to Volage, C W Round-Turner, to Prince George, F G G Chilton, J S Harris, and E R Jones to Cleopatra, A Lambert, M H S Macdonald, and F M Hodgson, to Champion Aug 9, A Chapman, to Diadem July 19.

Inspector of Machinery—J A Longe, to Terror, additional, for duty as Chief Engineer of Bermuda Yard July 15.

Fleet Engineers—M W Ellis, to Defiance, for torpedo store, W H Mitchell to Vivid, for Edgar July 18, G J Fraser, to Victory, for Ion Reserve, W G Pinhorn to Victory, for Inflexible, J T H Denny, to Victory, for Orlando, H G Stanmore to Victory, for Minotaur, W H Pilworth, to Victory, for Glatton July 19.

Chief Engineers—W P Chapman, to Victorty, for Sybille July 12, E A Crowley, to Vivid, for Retribution July 18.

Engineers—J M Simpson, to Vivid, for Antelope July 18, A W Holton to Vivid, supernumerary, W A Lawton, to Victory for Europa, R A W Head, to Victory, for Wizard, Jul 19, C E Eldred, to Colossus, for Renard July 19, R W Tomas, to Revenge, for Foam, and J T H Ward, to Hibernia for Hoxer July 15, W W Lawrance, to Victory, additional July 21, W MacGrego, to Victory, additional July 22.

Staff Surgeons—E Bray, to President, for Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford, and G Welch, to Boscawen, for Portland Sick Quarters July 25.

Surgeons—B Giffin, to Pembroke, additional for disposal, J W Stanton, to Vivid, additional July 25.

Assistant Engineer—A W Sutton, Victory, supernumerary, for 21, A H Carlisle, to Ramillies July 21.

Assistant Paymaster—R R Lee, to Diadem, temporary July 19.

Assistant Clerks—R Hawes, C A Ward, H A Michell, and F M Brown, to Victory, F G Wheal, S G Andrews, W H Hughes, S W Finch, and C A Brown, to Vivid, C M Meeson, A C Denman, R H Berm, H Archer, R H Arnold, and R E Porter, to Wildfire, all additional, for disposal July 15.

Chief Gunners—J Hoopes, to Trafalgar, T C Jones, to Hecla, Gunners—G E Cock, to Vivid, additional, for Rainbow July 15, R Cowie to Grafton, additional, T undated, A C Frankland, to Medea, T E B Lowe, to Monarch 21, C F Stephens, to Victory, for Sybille.

Boatswains—H A Hine, to Victory, for Andromache July 9, J Stevens, to Hearty, for Q B D July 13, S Surrey, to Boscawen, additional, for Minotaur.

Carpenters—J Matheson to Vivid, for Charybdis, J B Watson, to Victory, for Sybille.

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	51	70	51	17	52	16	48	70
Saturday, August 7th	0	7	0	5	0	7	0	18
Sunday, August 7th	0	81	0	40	0	52	0	1
Total	52	58	52	42	52	68	48	89
Total fall to August 7th, 1897	47	80	47	82	51	0	48	00
Total fall to August 7th, 1896	70	10	70	30	75	52	68	83

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	143	9
On the 4th August 1898	0	63
Total	143	72
DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	39	78
On the 5th August	0	0
Total	39	78
Total fall up to 5th August 1897	19	37
Total fall up to 5th August 1896	46	28

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH OF AUGUST, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity of Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a screen with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum and minimum of the temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Wind. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Wind. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Humidity, 8 a.m.	Temperature in shade. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·318	S	3	9·8	1·5	74	0·64	12·77	+4·20
Simla	29·376	W	0	6·3	0·0	85	0·68	5·12	—
Delhi	29·384	W S W	5	9·1	7·9	71	0·73	10·53	−1·45
Agra	29·10	S	0	9·0	0·0	78	0·90	9·53	−6·04
Jawpore	29·461	Calm	0	8·8	7·5	95	1·23	29·10	—
Allahabad	29·435	W N W	3	8·1	7·7	95	1·44	26·11	−6·27
Jhansi	29·469	W S W	5	8·1	7·7	78	—	24·44	+3·69
Jacobabad	29·31	S E	0	7·4	7·9	87	—	2·96	+1·03
Karachi	29·488	W S W	17	20·1	7·8	77	—	2·17	−2·27
Jeypore	29·491	W	1	9·5	7·6	74	0·6	13·58	−0·40
Ajmere	29·57	W	12	21·4	7·5	67	0·9	7·57	−3·75
Deesa	29·53	W S W	1	9·8	7·7	70	0·8	13·05	−1·85
Ahmedabad	29·581	S	5	21·8	7·9	72	0·9	21·80	—
Rajkot	29·564	W	3	20·0	7·6	72	0·8	8·0	−14·76
Bhadeshi	29·606	S W	2	9·2	7·7	73	1·1	14·8	—
Veraval	29·630	W	1	8·5	7·9	75	0·9	7·42	—
Mormugao	29·594	W S W	4	23·8	7·6	78	0·7	11·91	−4·08
Lahore	29·58	W	1	7·8	7·2	86	—	23·21	+6·08
Sangor	29·553	W	6	7·4	7·2	92	0·98	41·33	+15·29
Jubulpore	29·5·8	W N W	4	7·4	7·2	93	0·97	34·63	+0·34
Hoshangabad	29·574	S W	1	7·8	7·4	90	0·25	35·74	+4·55
Khandwa	29·597	W N W	—	8·2	7·6	75	—	12·67	−3·32
Raipur	29·516	S W	5	8·8	7·3	92	0·24	23·42	−2·74
Nagpur	29·671	W S W	3	7·3	7·3	88	1·27	29·85	+3·84
Amraoti	29·586	W S W	14	21·1	7·1	80	0·78	14·0	−4·35
Akola	29·598	W N W	8	8·0	7·2	86	0·07	13·69	−4·59
Surat	29·639	W S W	4	8·7	7·8	81	—	24·64	−5·16
Cuncan	29·606	W N W	5	8·9	7·3	74	—	10·87	+0·97
Bombay	29·713	W	20	8·4	7·8	87	0·06	48·55	−0·5
Poona	29·685	W S W	5	7·6	6·9	79	0·11	13·49	+1·10
Ahmednagar	29·644	W N W	3	8·7	7·0	6	—	5·65	—
Aurangabad	29·645	W S W	8	8·8	7·5	74	0·01	11·3	—
Shoranpur	29·81	S W	—	8·7	7·3	74	—	14·57	+4·22
Kolhapur	29·739	W	3	8·4	7·8	85	—	9·22	+2·73
Belgaum	29·74	W S W	3	8·2	6·7	82	0·15	28·75	+2·89
Gadag	29·703	N W	1	8·0	7·4	91	1·20	14·91	—
Karwar	29·776	N	0	8·5	7·5	85	0·4	92·15	+1·99
Mangalore	29·823	W N W	4	8·1	8·3	91	1·8	77·6	+2·31
Calicut	29·8·9	N N W	4	8·1	7·4	90	0·14	74·1	+5·68
Cochin	29·841	W S W	5	8·0	7·6	81	0·28	87·01	+6·9
Cuncolim	29·794	W S W	12	21·7	6·6	86	0·11	4·93	−3·9
Secunderabad	29·617	W	6	8·6	7·2	76	0·61	19·15	+6·14
Masulipatam	29·625	W S W	4	9·2	7·5	84	0·35	24·0	+4·16
Guntur	29·711	W	4	9·2	7·3	80	0·29	2·4	−1·55
Juddapah	29·701	S W	3	9·6	7·9	71	—	2·44	−6·65
Madras	29·715	S W	7	9·0	7·5	76	1·17	8·39	+1·49
Calimbatore	29·785	S W	9	9·4	7·4	71	—	1·25	−1·62
Pricholepoly	29·772	W S W	11	100·0	7·9	68	—	0·9	−3·26
Nagapatam	29·755	S W	9	9·5	8·0	69	—	3·72	−0·35
Cuddalore	29·84	W	0	8·5	7·9	79	—	17·09	+3·51
Aden	29·674	S W	8	8·8	7·8	76	—	—	−0·13

In column "Wind, state per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall.—J J H=0·07 (52·29); G T H=0·05 (53·12); S G H=0·0 (52·18); C P=0·08 (48·55).

* Inclusive of the rainfall on the 29th, 30th and 31st July.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Cawnpore, the pressure changes have been small and unimportant. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been strong to a gale in Gujarat and at Karachi, Malegaon Belgaum, Goa and Secunderabad, and fresh to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 38 miles an hour at Bhuj, 26 at Rajkot, 24 at Secunderabad, 22 at Trichinopoly and Neemuch, 20 at Deesa, 18 at Karachi and Veraval, and 16 at Jeypore and Khandwa. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° in excess of the normal at Sirsa, Jacobabad, Jeypore, Ajmere, Deesa, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Nagapatam, and the minimum 5° in excess at Lahore. The highest

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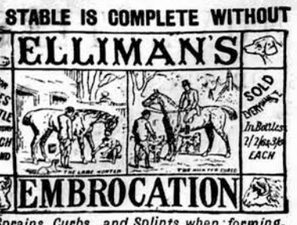

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BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

DAWSON'S BOOTS

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

FAC-SIMILE OF ORDER FROM ROYALTY!

KOKO

Eradicates Scurf and Dandriff, Prevents Hair Falling, Promotes Growth, and is the Best Dressing for the Hair. Perfectly Harmless, Clean, Cooling, and Invigorating.

Of all Chemists, &c., 1/-, 2/6, and 4/6 sizes.

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Dec. 20th, 1895.

H.C. Aug Kerstens Hofliferant to Detmold Lippe Germany

Sir I beg you to send me by return 6 bottles of Koko for the hair. You receive by P.O.O. 33/- If possible let me have it by Wednesday morning as this is for HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS VICTORIA of Schaumberg Lippe.

(Granddaughter of Queen Victoria and Sister to the German Emperor.)

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A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

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("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

PRICE Rs. 2-14 PER GALLON.

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The difference between the cost per dozen bottles of Aerated Waters made from cheap or from best Essences is most trifling. The difference in quality is most marked.

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GINGER ALE EXTRACT

Supplies Pungency Aroma, Coloring, and Flavoring

This Extract makes a High Class Ginger Ale and imparts an unusually fine Ginger flavour and aroma.

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A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.

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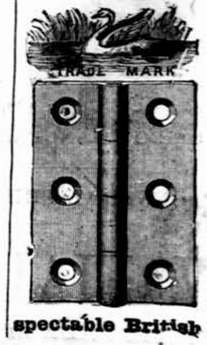

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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Inching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it a undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

HUNTLY BLEND OF

ALL MERCHANTS.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY — HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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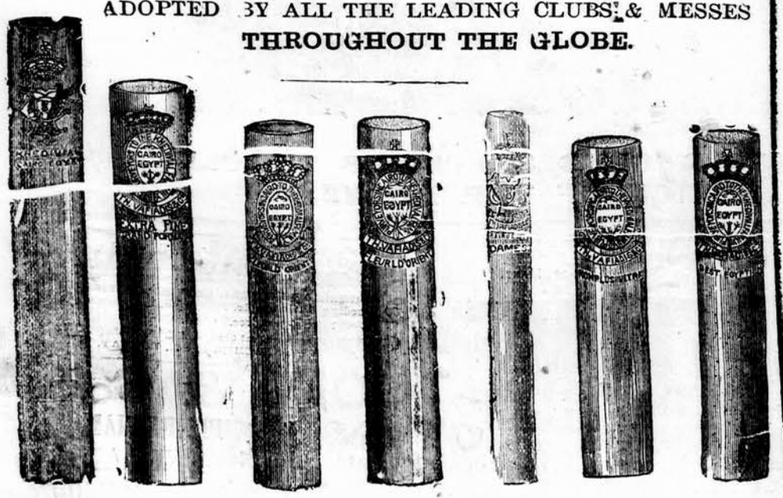
ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.



Per 100 Rs. 7. Rs. 5-8. Rs. 4-4. Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8. Rs. 3-4. Rs. 2-1

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69 ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY & POONA.

1898 SEASONS NOVELTIES.

SUITABLE FOR PRIZES OR PRESENTS.

Finest Quality Electro Plate Cut Glass Bottles, Rs. 58.

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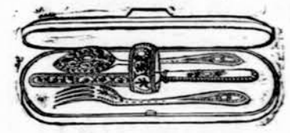

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Electro Plated Egg Cruet. Gilt Bowls, Very Pretty, Rs. 18.

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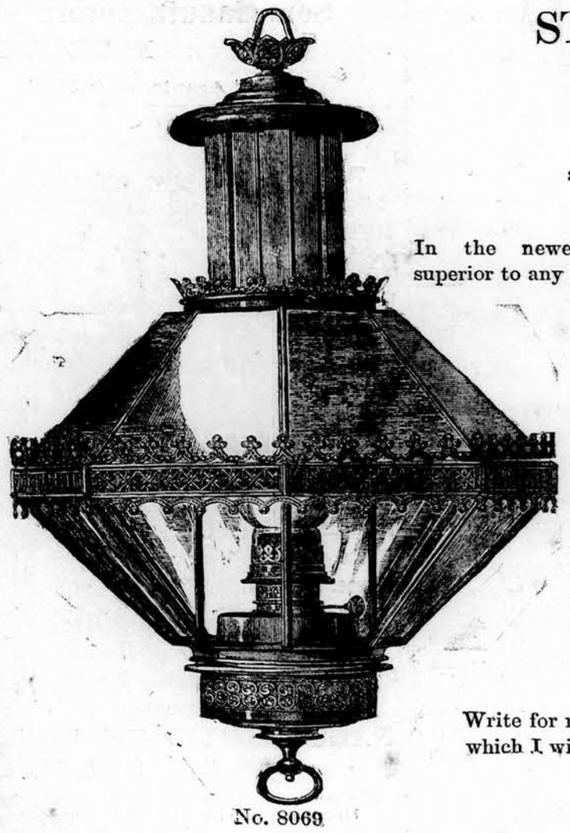
LIGHT! STILL MORE LIGHT!

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.



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Giving a powerful white and steady Light of

105 STANDARD CANDLES.

The same Lamp can be had with Extension white lacquered Tin Shade, and also in a size smaller fitted with my Patent 20''' Astral Burner of 57 Standard Candles, or 150 American Candles.

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Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to Its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.

"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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THIS is a pleasantly perfumed preparation which prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous insects.

It also cures prickly heat.

In Glass bottles suitable for pocket at 1/- and 2/8 2 oz. Stoppered bottles at 2/- and 5 oz. 4/6.

Prepared by H. C. Stephens, Aldersgate St., London.

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POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

These Widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful glass nd measures only 4 3-16 inches by 2¼ inches.

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These tiny Capsules —superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

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Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

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